Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER GENERAL
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VOL. XXV NO. 309 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Soviet Move Against Fascist Rumania

Pact Of Non-Aggression Denounced

Bulgaria Bans Entry Of Refugees And Jews

BUCHAREST, December 30.
Diplomatic circles report that the Soviet Minister has notified the new Government of Soviet's intention to denounce the non-Aggression Pact with Rumania.

It is also reported that Rumania's contracts with France and Czechoslovakia for the supply of armaments are temporarily suspended, following the advent of the Goga Cabinet.—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON ENTRY OF RUMANIAN JEWS

SOFIA, December 30.
The Government have forbidden the entry of Jews and other refugees from Rumania into Bulgaria.—Reuter.

DANUBE BASIN GOING FASCIST?

New Rumanian Government And Italian Press Propaganda

ROME, December 30.
A striking declaration of friendship towards Rumania, following the formation of the Rumanian Government with Fascist sympathies is published in the "Italian Diplomatic Information".

The declaration says that responsible Italian circles think that the new Rumanian situation is indicative of the profound transformation which is taking place in the whole of the Danube Basin.—Reuter.

EARLIER

Dissolution Of Parliament And Municipal Councils Most Likely

VIENNA, Dec. 29.
The situation in Rumania assumed some appearance of a Fascist coup when a series of energetic measures were announced together with the cancellation of recent elections on technical grounds.

Consequently, it is understood, the new Parliament will be dissolved. The measures foreshadowed include the replacement of all provincial administrators by National Christian Party members, dissolution of all Municipal Councils, formation of any army of 200,000 storm troopers and creation of a Propaganda Ministry.

SLUMP IN STOCK-EXCHANGE

BUKHAREST, Dec. 29.
The stock-exchange slumped heavily due to the Jew's liquidating their stocks fearing a possible anti-Semitic policy of the new Govment.—Reuter

LONG DISTANCE RECORD BROKEN

BAHIA, December 29.
Signor M. Stoppani landed at 3-04 p.m. at Carvellas, Brazil, after covering about 7,100 kilometres in 26 hours, 24 minutes, beating the long distance seaplane record of 5,771 kilometres, established by the French seaplane Lieutenant—De Vaisseau.—Reuter's Special.

Embargo On S. African Coal Lifted

JOHANNESBURG, December 30.
It is announced that the embargo on the export of South African coal will be lifted as from December 31.—Reuter.

No Wafdist In New Egyptian Cabinet

MAHMOUD PASHA'S FIRST ACT AS PREMIER

Disbandment Of All Colour Shirt Bodies

CAIRO, Dec. 30.
Mahmoud Pasha's first act as Premier has been to disarm and disband all Coloured Shirt bodies and orders to this effect are at present being carried out throughout Egypt.

NO PLACE FOR WAFD

Mahmoud Pasha declares that he intends to act constitutionally, to adopt a conciliatory attitude, towards his opponents, to guarantee good administration and render justice all round.

His Cabinet will generally represent all parties, except the Wafd.

NEW CABINET

Mahmoud Pasha has completed his Cabinet-making.

Mahmoud in addition to the Premiership, takes the Ministership of the Interior, Yehia Pasha takes Foreign Affairs and Sidky Pasha Finance.

'COMMISSION MAY BE PREJUDICED'

Nahas Pasha's Protest

CAIRO, December 30.
Nahas Pasha has protested to Maher Pasha, Palace Minister, against the composition of the Commission proposed by King Farouk. He considers that it would be prejudiced against the Government.

The Cabinet has submitted counter proposals that the points of difference should be discussed firstly by the Chamber and the Senate, secondly by a Constitutional Committee plus the Presidents of the Chamber of the Senate and thirdly, direct between the palace and the Cabinet.

Government circles state that Ali Maher Pasha gave the impression that counter proposals are not acceptable to the King.

Earlier CABINET DISMISSED

King Farouk dismissed his Cabinet at 09/00.

It is understood King Farouk has asked Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha to form a Ministry. Mahmoud Pasha was the Prime Minister in 1928/29 and is the Chairman of the Constitutional Liberal Party. He has participated in the National Movement of Egypt since its inception.

DIRECT FRONTAL ATTACK.

King Farouk's letter dismissing the Cabinet strongly criticises the Government, and Government circles regard it as a direct frontal attack from the Palace.

Hence a climax in the crisis appears to have been reached.—Reuter.

Italo-Japanese Trade Pact

Facilities To Be Extended To E. Africa On Basis Of Strict Reciprocity

ROME, December 30.
A supplementary trade agreement between Italy and Japan was signed by Count Ciano and the Japanese Ambassador this morning.

It extends the existing Italo-Japanese trade facilities to Italian East Africa with which, it is understood, Japan will trade on the basis of strict reciprocity to the extent of 16 million lire annually.

Japan will buy East African salt, probably also raw cotton in exchange for textile goods.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF TSINGTAO

People Frightened By Japanese Destroyer

TSINGTAO, December 30.
Explosions rocked the city early this morning as the Chinese blew up the cable-heads connecting Tsingtao with Shanghai, Chefoo and Sasebo, and also the telegraph wireless offices.

Four British steamers crowded with refugees left for Shanghai and many foreign firms are evacuating.

The Chinese staffs, of all wealthy Chinese, hurriedly left in great excitement when a Japanese destroyer and transport were sighted off Tsingtao.

Foreign residents are organising volunteer corps to maintain peace and order.—Reuter

CANTON RAIDED

CANTON, Dec. 30.
Japanese bombers again raided Canton this morning.

"Reuter" was interviewing General Wu Tehchen, Governor of Kwangtung, when air raid sirens sounded over the city and shortly afterwards 'planes appeared bombing and machine-gunning the Provincial Government Headquarters.

Government officials took refuge in dugouts of reinforced concrete, 40 feet below the ground, while overhead 10 'planes circled unloading their racks of bombs.

About 30 'planes were also sighted in outlying districts, bombing

(Continued on page 7, column 6.)

NOTICE

Saturday being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. The "Sunday Chronicle" of 2nd January will, however, be published as usual but without the News Section.

They Fight At Brabourne Stadium To-day

Kraemar will meet Harbans Singh in a wrestling match, in the Brabourne Stadium To-day. The winner will meet Imam Bux on Sunday.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 5)

Harbans Singh.

Kraemer.

Inquiry Into Bombay Irrigation Policy

Govt. Appoints Committee With Sir M. Visvesvaraya As Chairman

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—
In pursuance of their intention of examining the whole question of irrigation policy and allied matters announced in the Press Note, dated 23rd November, 1937, Government have appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference:—

Terms Of Reference

(1) What should the general irrigation policy of Government be as regards the supply of water to owner irrigators, tenant farmers and industrialised undertakings, such as sugar factories, and also in regard to the supply of water for non-agricultural purposes, e. g., water supplied to Municipalities, Mills, Railways, etc.?

(2) If the present policy is suitable is any revision of the water rates and canal rules necessary, taking into consideration the cost of the water and the value of the different crops?

(3) If any other policy is recommended what should be the basis of the assessment on account of the irrigation facility provided?

(4) What steps should be taken in the case of lands and villages damaged by water-logging?

The Personnel

CHAIRMAN:—Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

MEMBERS:—Messrs. J. W. Smyth, Commissioner, Central Division; W. J. Jenkins, Director of Agriculture; N. B. Baxter, Superintending Engineer, Central Circle; C. E. Aitken, Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle; J. G. More, Pandharpur; Laichand Hirachand, of Ravalgaon; R. B. Girme, of Kopargaon; Rao Sahib G. G. Shembekar of Baramati; Messrs. Jabir A. Ali, of Chembur; V. N. Vartak, of Poona; and

SECRETARY:—Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

The Committee is expected to complete its investigations and submit its report as soon as possible.

Gold In Exchange Equalisation Account

LONDON, December 30.
In pursuance of Sir John Simon's undertaking in the House of Commons on June 23, the Treasury announce that the gold held in the Exchange Equalisation Account on September 30, 1937 was 39,854,000 fine ounces and that held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England 7,68,43,000 fine ounces.

The total at £7 an ounce represents over £865,000,000

On the same date, the account did not hold more than a trifling amount of foreign currency.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR POSSESSING RIFLE

HAIFA, December 30.
Sentence of death was passed by the military court at Nazareth on an Arab arrested for the possession of a rifle and ammunition during the recent operations on the Galilee hills.—Reuter.

Stumbling Block In Ministries' Work

SARDAR CALLS TRUCE TO HOSTILE CRITICISM

Says, It Is Open For Electorate To Recall Them From Office If Found Useless

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.
"CIVIL LIBERTY MUST HAVE THE FULL SCOPE IN CONGRESS REGIME. PLEASE NOTE THE ADJECTIVE 'CIVIL' BEFORE 'LIBERTY'. THE MOMENT YOU DROP THE WORD 'CIVIL', 'LIBERTY' WILL THEN MEAN LICENCE. NO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT CAN ALLOW LICENCE OR UNLIMITED LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE. IF THE CRIMINAL LIBERTY OF A FEW PERSONS SHOULD BE RESTRAINED FOR EXERCISE OF THE CIVIL LIBERTY OF LAKHS OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS AND IF THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES FAIL TO IMPOSE RESTRICTION ON THOSE FEW, THEN THEY WILL BE FAILING IN DUTY".

Thus declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is now here, addressing a mammoth public meeting on the Exhibition Grounds in Congress House this evening. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee presided.

Ministries' Tasks

Proceeding the Sardar characterised the position of the Congress Ministries as unenviable and said that they had undertaken a job which few people could undertake with ease or self-confidence. They were under the control of the working Committee on the one hand and the electorate, who had put them in office, on the other. Further they had to carry with them their own party and opposition in the legislature and in every measure they undertook, they had to tackle numerous conflicts of interests.

FINAL JUDGES

"Above all this" continued Sardar Patel, "there are parties organised within the Congress who form the greatest stumbling block in the Ministries' work. They criticise the Ministries day in and day out and place enormous obstacles in their way of doing good to the masses. A sympathetic and friendly criticism is welcome. But hostile ones are likely to make the Ministries capable of doing no good. Ultimately the responsibility is of the electorate and they are final judges. The moment you feel the Ministries are acting against your interests and are no more useful, recall them from office."

The Sardar next referred to the achievements of the individual Ministries of Bihar, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras and declared that he could claim as one, who was in charge of the Parliamentary machinery of the Congress, that general opinion in the country was that during the short period they had been in office the Congress Ministries in the seven provinces had endeavoured sincerely to carry out the election pledges embodied in the Congress manifesto.

APPEAL TO ELECTORATE

Concluding Sardar Patel said:—"If you, electorates, who put them in office, feel that the administration of the province has changed for the better and if you think your Ministry deserves your continued support, then it is nigh time for you to unequivocally speak out and declare your entire confidence in your Ministry. It is only your backing and strength from behind that can embolden the Ministry to carry on its ameliorative measures with ease".—United Press.

SARDAR VISITS KHADI EXHIBITION

MADRAS, Dec. 30.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited this evening the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. He went round the stalls accompanied by the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. He was very much impressed with the show arranged by the All-India Spinners' Association and wrote in the visitors' book:

"Even the most fastidious cannot now say that Khadi does not satisfy his taste. It would be unpardonable to use anything else but Khadi".—United Press.

Why Congress Took Office

KARACHI, Dec. 30.
"I may honestly tell you that we have accepted office with a view to translating into action the programme of the Congress, the truth and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi" observed the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Bombay Minister, replying to a civic address presented by the Karachi Municipal Corporation this evening.—United Press.

International Wrestlers For Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA CITY, December 30.
International wrestlers' matches are arranged under the auspices of the Deccan Gymkhana. On January 8, and 9, Gama Kallu v Shahabuddin and Hamida v Puransing of Darbhanga. Date of entries for Deccan Gymkhana wrestling and athletic tournaments has been extended to January 4.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH JAPAN'S NOTE

LONDON, December 30.
Mr. Anthony Eden returned to London from Yorkshire where he spent his Christmas. He hopes to leave London next week for a few days holiday in South France.

He will attend the opening of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva on January 17.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be in charge of the Foreign Office in Mr. Eden's absence.

It is learned in official circles that the British Government notes with satisfaction that the Japanese apologies and other statements with regard to the Wuhu incident cover the attacks on merchantmen as well as warships. Whilst the British Government appreciates the measures to be taken by the Japanese Government in regard to the punishment of the officers responsible and it is glad to note that full guarantees are offered against possibility of future attacks.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (a) One Mechanic Chauffeur, who is a careful driver and an expert Mechanic. (b) One Electrician, holding first class Electrician Government Licence or one holding diploma in Electrical Engineering from recognised institution. Salary according to merit. Apply to The Secretary to Mrs. Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, P.O., Ahmedabad. (7591)

67. APARTMENTS WANTED

A German gentleman wishes to stay with an English family as a Paying Guest or rent a furnished apartment with convenience for Boarding. Apply 100A, "Bombay Chronicle".

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—4 Lancashire Boilers of 160 lbs. pressure and 4 Steam and 3 Kerosene Oil Engines. Apply for particulars to Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur. (7552)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted a sound property in decent locality of Bombay or its suburbs from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box No. 9576 "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Small loans advanced against securities. For particulars send four anna stamps. Tukaram, Podar Street, Santa Cruz. (9584)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Recovery of your Claims and Dues due from outstations and Native States write to Post Box 526, Bombay. Best References. (9591)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy No. 182277 on the life of Mr. DATTATRAYA HARI KULKARNI is lost and that the surrender value in entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims after the expiration of the said period of one month will be considered waived and of no effect.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES, Manager. 9588.

31st Dec. 1937.

Public Notices.

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th January to MONDAY, the 24th January, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents,

Home Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th December, 1937. 7600.

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1938, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1937.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To consider and to continue if thought fit the arrangements mentioned in the Directors' Report and to pass the necessary Resolution in that behalf.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd January, 1938, to 17th January, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, BRIJLAL BILASRAI & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 30th December, 1937.

TENDERS FOR ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL STORES, ETC. FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1938-1939.

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Government Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on the 15th January, 1938, for the supply of (1) Surgical Instruments, Appliances, (2) Country drugs, Necessaries, (3) Tinware, (4) Empty Packing Cases, (5) Bottles, (6) Hamallage work and for (7) general repairs and nickel plating of Surgical Instruments, Medical and Surgical Appliances, etc., for the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1938, to 31st March 1939.

Written applications should be made for tenders and Schedule forms ACCOMPANIED BY A TREASURY RECEIPT OF RS. 2. per set of each class.

Further particulars may be obtained from the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE. 7595.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned in his office near Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1938, for the supply of the following articles during the official year 1938-39:—

(i) Stationery Articles such as Pens, Pencils, Penholders, Fountain Pen Ink, Gloy, best quality Writing Paper, Flat Duplicators, etc.

(ii) Drawing Articles such as Tracing Cloth, Tracing Paper, Drawing Papers, Colours, Inks, Brushes, Drawing Pencils, Erasers, etc.

(iii) Kraft Paper and Straw Boards.

Details of the articles and the conditions of Tender, etc. together with the Tender Form can be had on application from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupee one per copy in the case of items (1) and (iii) and Rupees two for item (ii).

Tenderers must specify whether the articles are of Indian manufacture or Imported.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

Earnest money will not be accepted in cash. The amount should be paid into the nearest Government Treasury. The necessary Challan form can be had from this office. The Challan signed by the Treasury Officer should be forwarded along with the Tender.

J. A. NEALE, Superintendent, Govt. Printing & Stationery, Bombay.

3rd December, 1937. 7411.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI MODY ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Jamshedji Nusserwanji Mody late of Beach House, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay carrying on business in his name and in the names of Croft, Mody & Co. and Brandon & Co. and Letters of Administration ad colligenda Bona to whose estate were by an order of the Bombay High Court, dated 22nd December, 1937, granted to Serinbai Jamshedji Nusserwanji Mody and Charles Mortimer Eastley the Executrix and Executor respectively named in the Will of the deceased, are hereby requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrators at their office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay after which date no claims will be recognised.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1937.

LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Administrators. 7599.

THROW YOURSELF INTO THE NEW YEAR WITH AN ECSTACY OF JOY WITH AN ACCOMPANIMENT OF DIVINE MUSIC!

SURENDRA & MAYA

IN

'Eternal Music'

SAGAR'S GREATEST MUSICAL ROMANCE of all TIMES

with

*KRISHNA KUMARI,
*BHUDO ADVANI,
*SANKATHA,
*SITARA,
*JAMMU PATEL,
*GULZAR,
*SIDDIQUI,
*PESSI PATEL.

Entering

3RD WEEK

TO-MORROW AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinee at: 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

WELLINGTON

From TO-DAY!

on New Year's Eve

see

JOAN CRAWFORD

IN HER MOST GLORIOUS AND EXCITING ROMANCE

"THE BRIDE WORE RED"

with

FRANCHOT TONE
ROBERT YOUNG

A Million Dollar Story of A Dime-A-Dance Girl

YOU WILL NEVER FORGET THIS INSIDE STORY OF A WOMAN'S HEART

Plans Open. Book Now.

FRIDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

"THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"

with NORMA SHEARER—FREDRIC MARCH

SATURDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

LAUREL & HARDY

in the

'DEVIL'S BROTHER'

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

ROBERT TAYLOR—BARBARA STANWYCK

in

"HIS BROTHER'S WIFE"

LAMINGTON

Old RIALTO Theatre

DAILY AT 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

FRI., SAT. & SUN. AT 2-30 P.M.

NAVINCHANDRA

IN

GAY BANDIT

Supported by All-India RADIO STAR

VATSALA KUMTHEKAR

and

MARUTIRAO PEHELVAN

A PARAMOUNT FILM CO. Release

A Thought for

NEW YEAR EVE

"RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW"
—said LORD TENNYSON;

"Ring out the old custom of treating Woman as property and Love as a purchasable trifle.

"Ring in a new era of social freedom and equality,"

says SHANTA APTE. in PRABHAT'S Social

"THE UNEXPECTED"

13th Week from To-morrow

Daily 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
To-day, Sat., Sun. 2 p.m.

KRISHNA

TALKIES: ::::: :CHARNI RD.

Passing To-day

THE YEAR 1937.

STAYING ON YET—

PRABHAT'S

"TUKARAM"

3RD WEEK of 2ND YEAR!

To-day, Sat., Sun. 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

CENTRAL TALKIES: GIRGAUM.

INFORMATION FOR EXPORTERS

India Govt.'s New Edition Of "Commercial Information"

To give readers in other parts of the world a bird's-eye view of the foreiegn trade of British India and to assist in stimulating the export trade of India generally, the Commerce Department of the Government of India have published a revised edition of the "Handbook of Commercial Information for India." From the point of view from which the present book is written the import trade is of secondary importance. In the case of every article of present or potential importance figuring in the statistics of reports an attempt is made to specify the areas in which it is obtainable, the port or ports from which it is shipped, the method of marketing and the unit of sale and shipment.

The handbook is divided into nine parts, each dealing with a different aspect of activities in India. Beginning with a review conveying a picture of the size of India and of its administrative machinery, it describes the organisation and method of administration of railways.

GOVT. DEPARTMENTS.

The next section gives details of the Government departments concerned with commercial activities. For example, it is indicated what facilities are provided by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Again, there is the Geological Survey Department which collects and distributes figures about mineral resources.

A valuable review is given of the law and practice relating to merchandise marks, partnership and business names, laws dealing with infringement of trade marks, counterfeit trade marks and false trade descriptions. The functions of the Indian Stores, Mines and Customs departments are also fully dealt with and the history of Indian tariffs summarised.

The growth, objects, membership, activities and representation in the Indian Legislatures of the various commercial organisations in India, such as chambers of commerce, commercial associations, planters' associations, 'etcetera,' are described.

To those concerned with shipping, that section describing the principal ports and trade centres in the country, their importance as far as trade is concerned, and their accessibility by railways from the interior and chief trading centres, will prove most useful for reference.

CHIEF FEATURES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The working of the Exchange Banks, both Indian and foreign, and the complicated mechanism by which they finance Indian overseas trade, is outlined.

The chief features of India's foreign trade and the principal changes that have occurred between 1914 and 1935 are given, with tables showing the distribution of India's import trade among the principal contributing countries. As this handbook was prepared mainly with the object of assisting the export trade, efforts have been concentrated on making such information complete and up-to-date.

India has been chiefly a producer of primary commodities, such as grains, cotton, jute, hides and skins, and oil-seeds, which constitute one half of her total exports. Statistics show the general distribution of these exports among the different countries.

WARDHA EDUCATIONAL SCEME

"Non-Violent Revolution In Education" Now Ready

WARDHA, Dec. 30.

Mr. Narain Agarwal Organising Secretary Marwari Education Society, Wardha, wires:—

"The full proceedings of the All-India National Education Conference held here last October under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi, together with all the recent important articles on National Education written by Gandhiji in "Harijan", are now ready in book-form entitled 'Non-Violent revolution in Education'.

"The total number of pages, which is about 200, has exceeded our previous calculations, and therefore, the book is now priced at 12 annas excluding postage. The book will be sent per V.P.P. or on receiving money-orders for 15 annas. Those who have already sent their orders will get the book for 8 annas, as previously announced."—United Press.

The Governor of French India has issued an order by which Government contractors are to be subsidised in case of a rise in the price of commodities which they had agreed to supply to Government at a certain rate.

EPOCH-MAKING SCREEN-EVENT ON NEW YEAR'S EVE?

Unique Triumph of the Indian Film!

"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

SIMULTANEOUS EXHIBITION AT 3 LEADING CINEMA-THEATRES IN THE CITY.

Commencing from TO-DAY

MAJESTIC, GLOBE & KOHINOOR

The Simultaneous Triple Exhibition specially arranged to cope with the Ever-Increasing Audiences.

"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

BREAKS ALL RECORDS—

No other picture so far had the Honour of Simultaneous Exhibition at 3 Theatres in One City!

"GLOBE" THEATRE Specially Converted into a HIGH-CLASS CINEMA-HOUSE for "DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

GOLDEN JUBILEE 50TH DAY

OF "DUNIYA KYA HAI?" TO-DAY

BOMBAY: Friday, 31st Dec., 1937.

The success of the Indian Film "DUNIYA KYA HAI?" based on TOLSTOY'S immortal classic Novel "RESURRECTION" has been so GREAT, so RARE and so UNIQUE, that though the picture is running for the last 49 days continuously at the MAJESTIC CINEMA, the audiences, instead of naturally decreasing, are increasing day by day. The Management of the Royal Film Circuit have, therefore, to suit the convenience, and in view of the pressing demands, of the Cine-Citizens of Bombay and the Suburbs, arranged to exhibit their picture "DUNIYA KYA HAI?" simultaneously at 3 Theatres—the 'MAJESTIC' on Girgaon Corner; the 'GLOBE' on Sandhurst Road and the 'KOHINOOR' at Dadar, commencing from TO-DAY. "DUNIYA KYA HAI?" was released on Friday, the 12th November of this year at the 'Majestic' Cinema, where it enters to-day in the NON-STOP 8TH WEEK. The 'Globe' Cinema has now been specially improved to suit the fastidious tastes of High-Class patrons of this picture.

The 'ROYAL' Release :——: The 'DIAMOND' Picture.

'Duniya Kya Hai?'

SUPERBLY BASED ON TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION"

RUNNING FROM TO-DAY SIMULTANEOUSLY AT:—

(1) MAJESTIC (8th Week) CINEMA .. GIRGAUM (2) GLOBE CINEMA .... SANDHURST ROAD.

(3) KOHINOOR CINEMA ..... DADAR.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & SUNDAY. Daily 4 Shows: 2-30, 5-15, 8, & 10-45 P. M.

NINTH WEEK

THE BEST TREAT FOR THIS SEASON!

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

AT

MINERVA TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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8th JANUARY, 1938
8th JANUARY, 1938
ALL INDIA PREMIERE
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Chandrarao More
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at
Royal Opera House
Royal Opera House
on and from
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GRAND X'MAS ATTRACTION !
UNIQUE IN THE FIELD OF INDIAN FILMS
4TH GLORIOUS WEEK !

The Sublime Story of Sublime Love—Divinely treated
NEW THEATRES'
VIDYAPATI
Starring:—
PAHARI SANYAL
KANANBALA,
CHHAYADEVI; K. C. DEY; LEELA DESAI, PRITHVIRAJ, B.A.
THE ROXY
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

ANOTHER SANATORIUM IN DOON COUNTRY

Rajpur's Plea To Be Amalgamated With Dehra Municipality

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

A copy of the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Domiciled European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian community of Rajpur urging amalgamation of Rajpur town area with the Dehra Dun Municipality has been sent to Mr. Walford M.L.A., Anglo-Indian constituency.

A similar resolution bears the signatures of the Pir Sahib of Rajpur and members of the Muslim community as also those of the President and Vice-President, Rajpur Town Congress Committee. An amalgamation of Rajpur with Dehra Dun will bring Dehra Dun the distinction of being the premier sanatorium city of India.

Rajpur Town (3,000-3,500 ft.) at the foot of the new Rajpur-Mussoorie motor road, is linked up with Dehra Dun city by a five-mile asphalted metal road on either side of which residential bungalows are springing up having electricity and water-supply Municipal limits of the garden city of Dehra Dun are expanding appreciably in the direction of Rajpur and Karanpur and the improvement and development of the Rispana river area is, it is understood, under consideration of the United Provinces Government. The U. P. Government had sanctioned a loan of eight lakhs towards a new water supply project.

To the great majority of the people who cannot afford to visit the popular hill station particularly among the middle classes, cheap living in Dehra Dun country promises to be a boon.—A.P.

Maharashtra Physical Cultural Conference Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, December 27.

The eighth session of All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference meeting, held to-day under the presidentship of the Chief of Aundh, passed about 30 resolutions in all and concluded its work. It was decided to hold the next session in Bombay.

It further resolved to start a fund to advance the activities of the mandal, to observe 25th May of every year as Conference day, to adopt uniform dress in sports for men and women, to gather full details about Maharashtra Associations, to congratulate the Bombay Cabinet for the conclusions of the Physical Training Committee and appointed a Committee to help the Government in its task.

Raja Yeshvant Singh of Ja ipur with Miss Kashmiran Krishna Vir after their wed ding at the Caxton Hall London, on Dec. 21.

—Photo by Air Mail.

A tense moment in Kannada Sangeetha Sabha's Canarese Social Drama "Kalachakra" which will be staged at Bhangwadi Theatre, to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Ideal New Year Present
FOR
The Married Couples
SH-H-H-H-H-H-H
It's daringly shocking
BIRTH CONTROL BY NATURE AND TECHNIQUE IN MARRIAGE
By PROF. SAMUEL SHAW
(World's Greatest Authority on Sex)
It is a daring, exotically illustrated, privately printed book—brimful of naked truth, unashamed facts, frank discussions, and twenty-one original illustrations—to enjoy the acme of wedlock bliss and to prevent conception. "Sexual Union is a Science," says Balzac and whoever is not thoroughly conversant with the basis of this science, should not be surprised if any unhappy marriage or divorce results. A recent confidential survey among physicians' wives revealed the surprising fact that even among these women, more than 50% confessed dissatisfaction in their love lives. A noted Solicitor whose practice is largely concerned with matrimonial cases, has given it as his opinion that as many as eighty per cent. of divorces are due to ignorance of Technique in Marriage. The above book contains everything the curious, inexperienced, just married and the most blase much-married divorcee might want to know from the first awakening of youthful love to the full consummation of this grand passion. It is an endless source of intimate intriguing information—in the frank words of the present day youth, answering the questions you might even hesitate to ask your closest friend. Only "bonafide" married persons can avail of this privately printed, exotically illustrated book from us on remittance of Rs. 2 (plus As. 7 for Registered Postage) by Money Order, Postal Order, or in Stamps.
Rush your orders at once to:
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'Gram: "OONIM" BOMBAY. 'Phone: 24297.

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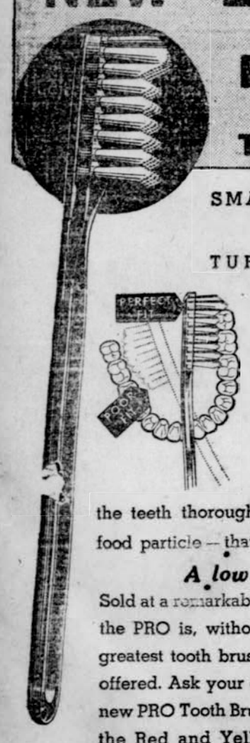

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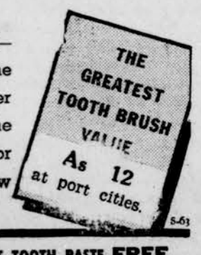

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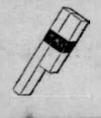
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KISAN MOVEMENT A LIVE FORCE

Ranga Criticises Satyamurthi's Attitude

HOSPET, Dec. 30.

Mr. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., (Central) has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I am not at all surprised at the bellicose anti-Kisan Sabha attitude of Mr. Satyamurthi. A conservative Congressman, he has never liked the development of independent Kisan movement. In spite of this, those of us in the Congress who have been devoting ourselves heart and soul to the uplift of our Kisans, have persevered to such good effect that the All-India Kisan Sabha is a power in the country to-day. I can assure the public that it is not possible for any power in the country to suppress it.—United Press.

Hon. Magistracy in U. P.

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The United Provinces Government have issued instructions that work may continue to be sent to Honorary Magistrates and Benches of Honorary Magistrates upto 20th January, 1938, but no work should be sent after that date, as it may take some time before the rules regarding the recruitment, qualifications and appointment of Honorary Magistrates are finally passed by the Government. The Honorary Magistrates and Benches have, however, been asked to dispose of all cases on their files as expeditiously as possible and in any case before February 28, 1938. —A. P.

Send Off To Okha Port Officer

(From A Correspondent).

OKHA, (By Mail).

Several functions were held and speeches were delivered by the members of the Port and Customs Offices, Cricket and Tennis Clubs, Merchants' and Clearing Agents' Association, Stevedores, Contractors, Co-operative Societies, and prominent persons from outside Okha, in honour of Mr. K. R. Dotivala, M.A., the popular Port and Chief Customs Officer on his transfer to Baroda as a Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour.

Mr. Dotivala left on Monday last for Baroda to take up his new appointment.

Sanatana Dharma Conference

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The All-India Sanatana Dharma Parishad was held on Saturday at Madras under the presidentship of His Holiness Sri Jeeraswami of Mysore. Among those present were Justice Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao, Justice Varadachari, and Raja of Kollengode. His Holiness suggested the carrying of a systematic propaganda throughout India and the formation of a Volunteer Corps for that purpose.

Under the auspices of the Baroda Muslim Students Union the Diamond Jubilee of the philosopher—Poet Sir Mahmad Iqbal was celebrated yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Sahebzada, District and Sessions Judge of Baroda.

AURANGABAD COLLEGE OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AURANGABAD, December 30.

Aurangabad College Open Tennis Tournament have attracted good many entries and six events have been completed. The results are as follows:—

SINGLES: Mr. Nilkantan beat Mr. Mardikar by 6-2 and 6-3.

Mr. A. Hameed beat Mr. Zahooruddin by 6-1 and 6-2.

Mr. Badruddin beat Mr. Rasheed by 6-2 and 6-0.

Mr. Nisar Ahmed beat Mr. Pundlik by 6-3 and 6-2.

Mr. Hafeez beat Mr. Saeed by 6-3 and 6-1.

DOUBLES: Rajan and Khaliq beat Chari and Doraswami by 7-5 and 6-4.

GRASSHOPPERS WIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

AURANGABAD, December 29.

A cricket match was played here between the S. U. C. and the Grasshoppers. Aibera, S.U.C.'s skipper, won the toss and put the Grasshoppers to field. S.U.C. started badly, two wickets were lost for 18 runs. Their innings closed for 142. Vajuba, the top scorer for 46, hit six fours and one sixer. The Grasshoppers replied with 297, thus winning the match by 155 runs.

Scores:—

S.U.C. (First Innings)

Bhasker, l.b.w. Wahed 1; Mache, b Ibrahim 16; Anajanalu, c Ibrahim 16; Aibera, c Wahed, b Khaleel 32; Vajuba, b Ibrahim 46; Padmarao, l.b.w., b Mardikar 14; Abdul Rehman c Waheed, b Mardikar 7; Rajgopal, b Ibrahim 1; Vasudeo, b Ibrahim 0; Bhupati, (not out) 0; Ahemedulla, b Ibrahim 7; Extras 4; Total 142.

Ibrahim took six wickets and Mardikar two.

GRASSHOPPERS' (First Innings)

Arhuoff, l.b.w., Vajuba 11; Rajkumar, b Rajgopal 0; Hussain, l.b.w., b Rajgopal 0; Khaleel, c Mache, b Bhupati 25; Mardikar, l.b.w., b Bhupati 85; Waheed, b Bhupati 110; Ibrahim, b Rajgopal 0; Ajgar (not out) 23; Debera l.b.w., b Ahemedulla 1; Zakhulla, l.b.w., b Rajgopal 16; Hafiz (played in) 0; Extras 28; Total 297.

Waheed scored 110 flawless, and hit 16 fours.

Grasshoppers will play against the A.C.C. in finals.

Political Prisoners Day

(From A Correspondent.)

CHAPRA, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Saran District Congress Socialist Party the Political Prisoners' Day was observed on Sunday at 2 p.m. A procession with tricoloured national flag and red flag, headed by Mr. Pashupati paraded the main streets of the town shouting revolutionary slogans and 'Release Political Prisoners".

In the evening a public meeting of the citizens was held in Durga Park. Comrade Pashupati presided. Messrs Tribhwanath Pathak, Viswanath Pal and Sabbir Hassan delivered speeches.

A resolution urging the release of political prisoners was unanimously adopted.

Balaji Vyayam Mandir

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, December 30.

The tenth annual ceremony of Balaji Vyayam Mandal was celebrated last evening in the presence of distinguished citizens at Sarvajanik Girls School with Dr. Chandulal Desai in the chair.

The inmates of the Mandir exhibited their talents and made the performance a great success. The president in a short speech congratulated the members on their performance and emphasised the importance of Vyayam in daily life. He advised the girls to build up healthy and robust Indian children.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A young student was found dead in his room on the 26th December, at about noon at Parel.

At the inquest on Bhimal Pal Bhomick (25), it was stated that he had not paid rent for his room for five months.

On the morning of the 26th December, the door of the room was found fastened from inside.

A friend of the deceased peeped through the ventilator and found him hanging.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "suicide."

TAXI-DRIVER BLAMED FOR CYCLIST'S DEATH.

That death was caused by fracture of the neck and injury to the head due to his having been thrown off his motor-cycle by taxi No. X7029. was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's to-day, at the inquest on Gajanan Narayan Penker (63), who was removed to K. E. M. Hospital on the 26th December. He died next day.

NO MORE SICK HEADACHES
Keep your Stomach Clean
If you are a martyr to sick headaches, biliousness, liver upsets and similar disorders, here is news that will cheer you. In the majority of cases the source of the trouble is the stomach, where nauseous gases accumulate and interfere with your digestion, poisoning the whole system and making you feel no good for anything.
Thousands of sufferers have put an end to all that misery by taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the one with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. This proved remedy is gently laxative and helps to expel poisonous, clogging waste matter. Two or three doses are usually sufficient to put your stomach in a clean, healthy condition.
At the first sign of discomfort seek refuge in Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. You can always rely on speedy relief. Do not experiment with cheap substitutes; leave that to others. You can safely put your faith in Maclean Brand—powder or tablets—in bottles in cartons. Never sold loose.
If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

PLAZA
(DADAR)
From SATURDAY, 1st Jan., 1938
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
ON THE STAGE
PROF. GHOSE
M.C.L. (London), Gold Medalist and his Company of
SEVEN TALENTED GIRLS
in a VARIETY SHOW of
MAGIC, ILLUSION and DANCES
along with our usual Cinema Programme:
"ONE in a MILLION"
with the World's Champion Skater
SONJA HENIE
NO CHANGE in PRICES.
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.

Hamida-Gunga Bout

Maitra's Rejoinder To Ali Bahadur Khan

(By J. C. Maitra.)

I am glad Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M. L. A., has taken up the defence of Hamida and Chaka Pahelwan. Let me assure my friend, at the outset, that I had no intention of issuing what he characterises as one of "the most surprising statements" to the Press, and would never have done so had it not been for the fact that Chaka had his own version published in some of the papers posing himself as the referee. In the latter's statement it appeared that "doubts had been expressed in some quarters about the result of the fight," and, I am told, he went from press to press on the night of the fight in question to have his version accepted as against the official decision. Now I should like to ask Mr. Ali Bahadur if he is aware of any judge or referee who had acted in a similar manner in any previous fight. Only a recognised partisan would do that.

Evading The Issue

Before I refer to Chaka again, I must point out Mr. Khan has shrewdly confused the issues by overlooking the official standpoint and bringing into prominent relief somebody else's version. In my own statement I had made it perfectly clear that "Gunga was thrown down but not on his back—both the shoulders did not touch the ground at all." Consequently it was not a decisive fall. But Mr. Ali Bahadur, for reasons of his own, overlooked this fact and brought in somebody's statement that the heels, hips, shoulders and head must touch the ground to make the fight decisive. However, let us proceed.

Gama's Interpretation

Mr. Ali Bahadur states "according to Indian rules of wrestling, the victory is complete if the chest of the adversary is shown towards the sky." Now this is a very vague position. One's chest will be towards the sky even if he falls on his side. But that will not be a decisive fall. In this connection I should remind Mr. Ali Bahadur of the discussion we had with Gama about Indian and European styles of wrestling soon after his arrival in Bombay when Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan as well as Pandit Rajaram Trivedi was also present. Gama had agreed with me that a fall would be complete and decisive only when both the shoulders and the hips touched the ground—one side touching the ground would be no-fall As a matter of fact, in all the previous engagements this rule had been scrupulously observed.

Chaka's Position

About Chaka's interference in the match, Mr. Ali Bahadur has stated that "It was daily experience for us to see that Chaka Pahelwan was always required to give decision in case of doubtful results." Would Mr. Ali Bahadur point out a single instance on the right in question—when several other bouts were fought and disputes not a few—when Chaka was invited to give his verdict or he gave one of his own accord? Did he ever jump across the ring to declare a winner? In truth he had not, because he knew he was not officiating. And never did before because he was not particularly interested.

Where Was He?

Again Mr. Ali Bahadur states, "he (Chaka) was so near the fighting wrestlers that he actually patted Hamida saying: "Kushti ho gai, Chhordo." In my previous statement I had pointed out that immediately Gunga fell down, "Chaka ran across the ring and declared Hamida winner." I would repeat that Chaka instead of standing near-by, actually ran across the whole diameter of the ring to reach the fallen wrestlers. Mr. Ali Bahadur admits that "Hamida pinned Gunga in that part of the ring which was so close to Gunga's party's seats," and that was the South-East Corner and Chaka was squatting on the ground just opposite. I was seating only two or three yards away from the wrestlers. Where was the necessity then for Chaka to intervene from the far-side of the ring?

Flight Of Imagination

Mr. Ali Bahadur has declared that the referee 'Mr. Deo Raj also raised his hand when Hamida pinned Gunga which is his usual signal for the finish of the fight, he whistled also." This is news to me. I had never seen the signal nor heard the whistle. It must be Mr. Khan's imagination playing him false. If this was correct, where was the necessity for Chaka to run across the ring and declare the winner—especially when his principal duty, according to Mr. Ali Bahadur and Chaka himself, was to deliver judgment in case of dispute? This very fact gives his whole case away. I hope the film which was taken on the occasion will be exhibited in public. Then they will have an opportunity of seeing Chaka, the impartial judge and referee, dancing in the ring full of joy and happiness evidently satisfied with his own verdict!

An Absurd Tale

Finally, Mr. Ali Bahadur points out that Gama and his party left the arena fearing trouble from Gunga's party, but they were actually in the Exhibition for 20 minutes after the fight was over. This statement is hardly becoming of a party of great wrestlers —more so because the vast majority of the spectators were on their side and they knew it. No, no, this excuse will not be accepted even by the gullible public. As a sportsman Mr Ali Bahadur knows that the combatants must always obey the referee. Why then, I ask, did Hamida, refuse to return to the ring and continue the fight when he was repeatedly asked to do so? Even if the verdict was wrong should he not have come and fought again? Mr. Ali Bahadur saw the crowd waiting patiently, for the return of his hero. Was it not his duty to persuade him to return to the match?

Mr. T. H. Sarkari, the physical culturist and a few others approached me with a request that we should declare the bout inconclusive. But I could not agree with him beause Hamida had technically lost owing to his departure from the ring before the time or fight was over.

Let Them Disprove

I do not wish to enter into greater details about the fight itself. I am perfectly certain that Hamida had not won. If the verdict was to be given according to the enunciation of the Indian rules by Mr Khan, then Gunga, had won even before Hamida did. But, of course, we were not going by this interpretation. If Mr. Ali Bahadur or Chaka can disprove my statements from the film taken of the fight I shall be ever ready to eat the humble pie and admit unhesitatingly that my eyes had betrayed me and my head was not in its proper place, and also declare that Hamida had truly won.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Paper Boy Impresses: Field Marshal And Romney Are In Trim

The following gallops were noted through the week.

BIRTHDAY BOOK (Meekings) had TALK (Harding) well beaten in a rousing ten furlongs spin Former has never been better

LIGHT SUSSEX (Rankin) strode out well over nine furlongs. Fit.

CARIOCA (Rook) and ETESSAN (Selby) finished well together in a nine furlongs gallop on the race track They are ready

ROMNEY (Selby) held BOULDNOR (Rook) in a rattling nine furlongs run Will run again

FIELD MARSHAL (R. Boy) easily accounted for SHIVAJI THE GREAT (Britt) in a mile and a half spin He must soon be placed to win a race

MYTHICAL MONK (Selby) shaped better than HIMAT (Rook) in a run over seven furlongs

PAPER BOY (O'Neale) moved impressively when beating HAREM (Brace) easily over seven furlongs

SARASON (Hutchins) and DESERT HERO (R. Boy) were well together at the end of a fast six.

REACTION (Marrable) beat MASQUERADER (O'Neale) when they were sent six furlongs. Former an improving sort.

THURLESTONE (Mendoza) was no match for KARAWAY (Burn) over seven furlongs

COEUR BRULE (Rook) held DANTE (Selby) over five furlongs.

REMARQUE (Simmons) was altogether too speedy for ANITA (Alf[illegible]ver five furlongs

LOR[illegible] CLARION (Evans) and IRISH BROADCAST (Fletcher) were sent five furlongs when they pleased

GRAND DAME (Harding) showed good speed for six furlongs.

VANITY FAIR (Selby did a pace mile gallop Fair Wants time.

FADILHAT AL HAWA (Bromley) went a mile in attractive fashion. She is fast training on to her best.

AL HAMIL (Meekings) had TAJ SUBHAN (Mendoza) well beaten over nine furlongs

NUR JEHAN (Marrable) was better than Subah (O'Neale) in a brisk mile gallop

TIMIAT (R. Boy) held a slight advantage over SAAD NAZAM (Burn) at the end of a sharply run six furlongs. Fit horses.

TAJ AL FARAT (Burn) was superior to CHERRY BIN (Alford) over the six.

KABADAN JAMIL (R. Boy) gave a speedy display when accounting for laying PASHA (R. Boy) over six furlongs.

Note: SADRAN MANFI, BLAN DELLO, DIGNITARY and YISTA

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

A.M.

11-0 Hirabai Barodekar.

P.M.

12-30 Moulvi G. M. Kamar. Recitations from Quran. 12-45 Variety programme. Arranged by AIR Artists. 1-0 European music. 5-30 Gulshan Sufi and Pockrajbanoo. 6-0 "Samaj Sevika" Marathi musical skit by S. A. Sukla. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Some Geets. 7-40 Talk (Hindustani): "They Arrive" No. 3. 'En Route' to England. By K. Ahmad Abas. 7-55 Prof. Suresh Babu of Poona. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Sonah Seddon—Soprano. 9-45 "To-night in Bombay" by G. R. Genge. 10-0 Josef Weber—Saxophone 10-16 Feodor Chalipine—Bass .10-20 Joseph De Lima—Piano. 10-35 Caesar Coelho—Tenor. 10-45 Dominic Pereira. 11-0 "Archie and Wattie"—Entertainers. 11-20 Jack Payne and his Band. 11-50 Noel Coward's Cavalcade. Introducing "Old Favourites". Midnight.

1st January, 1938.

P.M.

12-0 "Seeing the New Year in" Relayed from Taj, commentary by G. R. Genge.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. 8-10 Kallan Qawwal and party. 8-35 Hamid Hussain. Nautch gat on Sarinda. 8-40 Tara Bai of Gadag. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 9-45 Kallan Qawwal and party. Qawwals. 10-5 Tara Bai of Gadag. Classical and light music.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Indian music. 1-30 Dance music. 2-0 Alladin and his wonderful lamp.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 AIR Orchestra—Hans Narain. 5-10 Tara Bai of Gadag. 5-35 Kallan Qawwal and party. 6-5 Angur Bala. Thumri Khammaj. 6-30 "For villagers only." Market rates at 7-0 p.m. 7-30 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar Khayal Durbari Kanra. 7-50 Duet: "Lab-i-Ju". By Manohar and Aziz. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Insurance Bill". By L. Dharmpal Gupta 8-15 Angur Bala. Bhajan. 8-40 P.S. Mukerjee Khamaj on Sarod. 8-45 Tara Bai of Gadag. 9-15 News and weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather (English). 9-45 Kallan and party—Qawwali. 10-0 Talk (English): "Looking back—1937". By O. M. Stebbing. 10-15 Angurbala. Light music and popular Bengali songs. 10-34 H. Hussain (Malgunji on Sitar). 10-40 Tara Bai of Gadag Classical and light music. 10-55 Light news.

Delhi II Programme

VUD 86 metres, 3,495 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Tara Bai of Gadag. 7-0 Kallan and party—Qawwalis. 7-20 Readings from famous books. "Tulsi Krit Ramayana". By Pt. Ratan Piya. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 European music. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Alladin and his wonderful lamp. 10-45 Dance tunes. 10-55 Late news.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s, and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for all Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 "Looking Back." Popular tunes of 1937. 1-6 'Cello and pianoforte recital. Weather. 1-36 Recital of Islamic records. 2-6 Reading from Quran. By Ibni Ahmed. 2-21 Vocal music. Rabindra Bose—Adhunik. 2-36 Govinda Mukerjee—Classico modern. 2-51 Instrumental music. 5-6 For the children. 6-6 Indian Theatrical night. "Kaler Dabi". by AIR Players. 8-46 News and weather (Bengali). 9-1 Commercial News and weather (English). 9-6 News and announcements 9-21 Light vocal and Orchestral Interlude. 9-55 Relay from the BBC. Alternatively: Dance music. 10-30 "Ring out old, Ring in New". Hogmanay Revels from Firpo's Restaurant. —11-36 Clock strikes twelve.

Mysore Programme

(W.L. 310 or 70.2 m. Fre: 968 or 4265 kcl/s)

P.M.

7-0 to 9-30. (i) Hindustani music (ii) Reading from the Koran (7 p.m.) (iii) Mysore news. (9-15 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

P.M.

7-45 Big Ben. A Mozart programme. 8-30 'At the Black Dog.' 9-0 Jack Hardy's Little Orchestra. 9-15 'Five Years of Empire Broadcasting.' 9-30 News and announcements. 9-55 Musical Interlude. 10-0 'Made in Great Britain'.

Calcutta Preparation For Wrestling Feast

Champions Of All Lands Including Gama, Gunga, Hamida And Imam Bux Will Participate

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Plans are fast proceeding to hold a series of international wrestling contests in Calcutta very shortly under modern rules as well as in Indian style. A stadium to hold over 10,000 persons is at present under erection and should be ready within a fortnight.

The foreign wrestlers arriving by January 10 for the first time in India are Mike McGill, the Irishman, weight 16 stones, height 6 feet, age 23. He took part in the British Empire Championship in Australia and, after reaching the semi-final, became ill. He has fully recovered and is ready to meet anyone.

KING ELLIOT, the New Zealander, weight 16 stones 5 lbs., height 6 feet 1 inch, age 29. He holds the championship of New Zealand and has on two occasions visited America where he is a great favourite. Elliott is one of the few men who can execute the flying tackle to perfection, and can hit an opponent at a distance of 20 feet by flying through the air.

ARTY COUNSUEL, the Australian, weight 17 stones, height 6 ft., age 28. He recently won the Heavyweight Championship of West Australia by defeatng Ted Newman, the title holder. He has been wrestling for the past ten years in Australia and Queensland.

TONY LA MARO, the Italian, weight 16 stones, height 5 ft. 11 inches, age 25. He is one of the leading exponents of the modern style and can give and take when the going is rough. He is the champion of Queensland and has met such world famous men as Gus Sonnenburg, Dan Kolloff, Ed Strangler Lewis and a host of others.

YOUNG AQUINALDO, the Philippino, weight, 16 stones 9 lbs., height 5 ft 11 inches, age 30. He started his career as a boxer and, after winning the championship of the Hawaiian Islands, turned a wrestler. He has wrestled for several years in America and went to Manilla, his home, and there he won the heavyweight wrestling championship. He has a very unusual physical development and is one of the strongest men in the world today.

WONG BOCK CHEAUNG, the Heavyweight Champion of all China, who is in Calcutta, weight 16 stones 10 lbs,. height 6 ft. age 31. He has an unbeaten record in the Bombay Tournament and hopes to thrill the Calcutta public with his "All In" tactics.

The following foreign wrestlers are also intended to be engaged:

KING KONG (SIBERIA), the eighth wonder of the world, weighs 22 stones, height 7 ft. 7 inches, age 40. He is considered by the press and public to be the ugliest and most sensational matman.

ROY FIELDS, British, weighs 15 stones 7 lbs, height 6 ft. 3 inches, aged 24. He is a great favourite in London where he was a policeman before he started wrestling.

MAZ KRAUSER (Poland), who is the present champion of Europe, weighs 17 stones 7 lbs., height 6 ft 3 inches, age 32.

HANS SCHMELING (German), weighs 16 stones, height 5 ft. 10 inches, age 31.

REGINALD SIKI, the Abyssinian, weighs 16 stones, height 6 ft. age 28. In 1935 at Athens before 80,000 people he drew witb Jim Landos, the world champion, and has not lost a fight in the last two years.

EDMOND KRAEMAR (German) is in India at present.

INDIAN WRESTLERS.

The Indian wrestlers engaged are:

HARBANS SINGH, aged 25, weight 17-4, height 5-10. He is the present champion of Malaya, Siam, Fiji Islands and Burma, unbeaten in the Bombay Tournament and the present "All in" champion of the Orient.

JAGATH SINGH, aged 34, weight 17-2, height 5-9. He has fought well-known wrestlers all over the world for the past 12 years.

MEHAR SINGH, aged 40, height 6 ft., weight 17 sotnes, with 12 years ring experience all over the world.

POSTY PALWAN, aged 28, height 5 ft. 8 inches, weight 16 stones, one of the best Indian [illegible]hters.

SARDAR KHAN, aged 32, weight 17-4, height 6-0, a hard fighter and is afraid of no man.

KARTAR SINGH, aged 24, weight 16-10, height 5-8, champion of the Kenya Colony.

OJADAR SINGH, aged 26, weight 16-6, height 5-9, not afraid to fight the best.

GAMA AND OTHERS.

The Indian wrestlers intended to be engaged are:

GAMA OF LAHORE, aged 58, has the strongest claim to world championship to-day.

IMAM BUKSH (Champion of India), Lahore, aged 52.

FEROZUDDIN ALIAS GOONGA (Ugoke Sialkot), aged 40.

HAMIDA (Amritsar), aged 31.

NAWAB PALWAN (Calcutta), aged 42.

RAJ BANSHI SINGH (Bengal), aged 40.

PURAN SINGH (Darbhanga).

RAMPARIKA PANDIT (Calcutta).

ADDA PALWAN.

ADALATH PALWAN.

Besides on the mat the Europeans will fight on soft earth (Indian style) on absolutely equal terms with the Indians and will claim no advantage whatsoever.

The stadium will contain, besides dressing rooms, a bar, a restaurant and several stalls. A special stand will be provided for the press and the entire stadium will be covered with shamianas and will have 1,000 lights.

STAGE SET FOR THIRD TEST

Saeed Ahmed Can't Join Team Owing To Illness In Family

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Everything is now in trim for the start of the third unofficial test match between All-India and Lord Tennyson's team which commences at the Eden Garden grounds to-morrow. The grounds are looking perfect and in even better condition than the stadium ground at Bombay on which the second test match was played.

Of the fourteen Indian players invited by the selector to be present at Calcutta Saeed Ahmad was unable to accept owing to an illness in his family. Col. Mistri yesterday asked K. I. Bose (Calcutta) to take Saeed Ahmed's place in the invited fourteen.

The only other invited player who has not yet arrived in Calcutta is the Yuvraj of Patiala and until the selectors know definitely from the Yuvraj, the actual announcement of the test eleven is likely to be delayed it is expected that definite information will be available by this afternoon and the team is likely to be announced to-night.

Several members of the Indian and English sides appeared at the ground for net practice this morning notably Nissar, Amarnath, Mankad and Amir Elahi.—A. P.

HUMBER PUTS THE 'SURE' IN PLEASURE

BEESTON HUMBER

FOR THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS...A HUMBER ALWAYS

Journeys seem shorter when you are riding a Beeston-Humber cycle. Every detail which makes for greater comfort has been incorporated in this perfectly finished bicycle. Beeston-Humber cycles fit the exclusive Duplex front fork which gives maximum strength and resilience. Make cycling a real pleasure with the Beeston-Humber—guaranteed for all time.

LASTS A LIFETIME

THE QUALITY OF HUMBER CYCLES IS MAINTAINED IRRESPECTIVE OF PRICE REDUCTION

Agents: THE NOBLE CYCLE & MOTOR CO., 285, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Charming Interiors - - -

Attractive walls and ceilings, painted in beautiful colours . . modern fascinating furniture invitingly renovated . . . are yours with. .

NATIONAL'S

Paints - Distempers - Varnishes.

Write to-day for Complete Colour and Price List of NATIONAL PAINT PRODUCTS.

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GORDHANDAS JAMNADAS DHARSEE NANJEE & Co., Ltd.
Danabunder, Mandvi, BOMBAY.

ALKALIZE with "Alka-Seltzer"

So you have days when you feel sick and all out of sorts—days when you feel sluggish, run-down, weary—days when petty things irritate and you are sour and sarcastic?

Watch out! The chances are your trouble is EXCESS ACIDITY! It is the cause of ninety per cent of everyday ailments, common aches and pains. When there is an accumulation of EXCESS ACID in the system, look out for trouble. You may suffer with Sour Stomach, Acid Indigestion, Gas on the Stomach, Heartburn, Headaches, Colds, Neuralgia or Rheumatic pains. You become tired out, run-down, dull, and depressed. All these common ills are the result of excess acidity. When such a condition exists, here is the quickest and best way to get relief and correct the cause of your trouble.

Alkalize with ALKA-SELTZER—the marvelous new Effervescent, Anti-Acid tablets which give you double relief.

One or two tablets in a glass of water make a sparkling alkaline drink. It sweetens the stomach, relieves the pain, and corrects the excess acid condition that causes your discomfort. A drink of ALKA-SELTZER is delightful—it refreshes you. Contains no harmful ingredients. It is NOT a laxative. It quickly picks you up and makes you feel your happy, healthy self again. Try it today

It is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes Try it to-day.

If unobtainable at your Chemists send Rs. 2 for large size, or Re. 1 for small size, with your chemist's name to Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 3, Wittet Road, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 14, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 27, 1356
Parsi: Tir 27, 1307
Hightide: 10-56 —
Lowtide: 5-36 17-60
Sunrise: 7h 11m
Sunset: 6h 11m
New Year's Eve Bank Holiday.

Saturday, January 1.

New Year Day: Bank Holiday.
Final Day X'Mas Racing.

KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICES

The scheduled 'plane arrived on Thursday at 5-45 p.m. from Kathiawar with 5 passengers.

SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall at Matunga.

DADOBA GAWAND CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENT

The first rounds of the above tournament will be played on 1st January, 1938, at 10-30 a.m. on the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park, and Hindu Gymkhana Bombay North, Matunga.

CHRISTMAS MELA SPORTS

Sports for Protestant Indian Christians organized by the Christmas Mela Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at the Robert Money High School grounds commencing at 2 p.m. Mr. D. S. Modak, Collector of Bijapur, will preside, and Mrs. Modak has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

DEPRESSED CLASS NIGHT SCHOOL

Municipal Corporator, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, paid a visit to the Night School conducted by the Depressed Class Education League in the Princess Street Municipal School premises on Wednesday evening. Mr. M. M. Desai expressed satisfaction at the working and the progress of the Night School.

NARMAD VAIDYA THANKS VOTERS

Mr. Narmad Vaidya writes:—
I take this opportunity of thanking publicly the voters and all those, who supported my candidature on last Sunday at Andheri, Jogeshwari, Kandivli and Borivli, in the election of delegates to Haripura Congress

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of India have been pleased to re-appoint Mr. Parmananda Acharya, BSc., M.R.A.S., State Archaeologist Mayurbhanj State, as a Corresponding Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a further period of three years with effect from 30th November 1937.

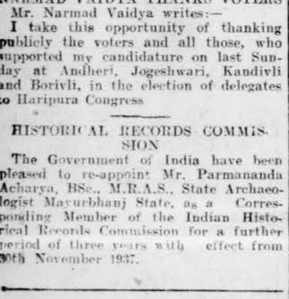
Acknowledgement

THANKSGIVING

As it is difficult to answer individually, I take this opportunity to thank all my friends, appreciators, Collegians and well wishers who expressed their good wishes on the occasion of the opening ceremony of SHREE ISHWARLAL AMULAKHDAS JAIN BOARDING RADHANPUR.

KANTILAL ISHWARLAL,
RADHANPUR.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
PAUL ROBESON
Sings in Rider Haggard's African masterpiece
"KING SOLOMON'S MINES"
Stirring drama & spectacle

CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
He Sings Again!
BOBBY BREEN and BASIL RATHBONE
"MAKE A WISH" with MARION CLAIRE
HENRY ARMETTA RALPH FORBES LEON ERROL DONALD MEEK HERBERT RAWLINSON LEONID KINSKEY

MORNING SHOWS (10-30 a.m.)
TO-DAY: "Michael Strogoff"
SATURDAY: "Bird of Paradise"
SUNDAY: "Girl Crazy".

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Cain and Mabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Make a Wish" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King Solomon's Mines" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gay Bandit", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. To-day, Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"May Time" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thin Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Double Wedding" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have received the following:—
Wall calendars from J. E. Baria and Co., Bombay Agents of W. Woodward of London, manufacturers of Gripe Water.
A wall calendar from the Amrutanjan Depot, Bombay.
A wall calendar from Harilal T. Surti, Blocks, Cinema Slides and Rubber Stamp Makers, Bombay.
A wall calendar from Gold Filled Leather Works, Bombay.
A wall calendar from the Royal Crown Restaurant, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Wolfsburg' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 4th January 1938.
Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Isipingo' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 5th January 1938.
As the Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due to arrive Karachi on Thursday (30th December) is delayed by 24 hours, London-India air mails which are due to arrive in Bombay on Friday (3 st December) will be received here in afternoon on Saturday (1st January), and issued out for delivery at Bombay G. P. O. at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday (2nd January) in ordinary course.
The delivery of the air mail correspondence (ordinary) will however be made to those who call at the window of the respective delivery offices on 1st January (which is a P. O. holiday) during the working hours. Latest hour of posting air mail correspondence at Bombay G. P. O. for Hyderabad Dn. and Madras will be as follows:—Unregistered correspondence: 11-30 a.m. on 1-1-1938, and Registered correspondence: 5-00 p.m. on 31-12-1937.
With effect from the 1st January, 1938, the rates of late fee to be levied on each postal article both inland and foreign for acceptance at the Bombay H. P. O. for the different mails will be as detailed below:—

HOUR OF POSTING

Names of Principal Mails—Unregistered letters with late fee.
English Mail with 1/2 anna per article 11-45 a.m. With 1 anna per article 12-0 noon.
Ahmedabad Express (leaving Bombay Central at 1-50 p.m.) with 1/2 anna per article 12-30 p.m. With 1 anna per article 12-45 p.m.
S. M. Country and Goa (in Monsoon) (Poona Mail) with 1/2 anna per article 4-25 p.m. With 1 anna per article 4-40 p.m.
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) with 1/2 anna per article 4-50 p.m With 1 anna per article 5-5 p.m.
Punjab Mail (G. I. P. Ry) with 1/2 anna per article 5-45 p.m. With 1 anna per article 6-0 p.m.
Gujarat Mail with 1/2 anna per article 7-10 p.m. With 1 anna per article 7-25 p.m.
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki) with 1/2 anna per article 7-35 p.m. With 1 anna per article 7-50 p.m.
Frontier Mail (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) with 1/2 anna per article 8-00 p. m. With 1 anna per article 8-15 p.m.
Madras Mail with 1/2 anna per article 8-30 p.m. With 1 anna per article 8-45 p.m.
Peshawar and Lucknow Express (leaving V. T. at 11-0 p.m.) with 1/2 anna per article 8-30 p.m. With 1 anna per article 8-45 p.m.
Burma mails with 1/2 anna per article 3-30 p.m. With 1 anna per article 3-45 p.m.

LATE FEE RATES

The rates of late fee to be levied on all postal articles both inland and foreign, when posted at other offices authorised to accept late fee articles will be 1/2 anna per article.
No late fee is accepted for air mail articles for the present at the Bombay G. P. O. or any other town sub-offices.
The late fee on all registered articles of the Inland and Foreign Post will be annas 2 for each article. No late fee will be accepted for parcels, money orders, insured and V. P. articles under any circumstances

Address To Bombay Mayor

(From A Correspondent)

The Bene-Israel Community of Poona invited Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay and presented him with an address in a silver casket on Sunday last in the "Succath Shelomo" Synagogue. Miss R. B. Surulkar, LL.A., presided Mr. Solomon Samson was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Uziel Solomon and Dr. Benjamin David were the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

JOHN GUNTHER'S LECTURE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru To Preside

Mr. John Gunther, the eminent American publicist, will give a public lecture at 6-30 p.m. at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday, 5th January.
The subject of his discourse, which will be delivered under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, will be "Europe—the haves and the have nots."
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be in the chair.
Mr. John Gunther, author of "Inside Europe", was for many years the Central European Correspondent of the important American Daily "Chicago Daily Tribune". For the last two years he was the London Correspondent of the same paper and he wrote his very interesting book, "Good-bye England," after his stay there. Prof. Laski says that John Gunther is one of the ablest journalists now living, and that his political insight is remarkable. Walter Duranty, the ace American reporter writes of him: "I can imagine no one better fitted to give a true and comprehensive picture of the present day Europe."
LECTURES TO BE BROADCAST.
The All-India Radio has decided to broadcast both the lectures in extenso.
Admission will be by tickets available at the Office of the Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, Girgaum and at the Office of the "Congress Socialist" Weekly, 139, Medows Street, Fort. These tickets will be valid for the lectures to be delivered at the Jinnah Hall under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party.

JOGESHWARI RUBBER WORKS STRIKE

Settlement Not In Sight

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Thursday.
The Jogeshwari Rubber Works strike is continuing since 38 days and no prospects of a settlement are in sight. The manager of the factory had given two interviews to the local Congress leaders, Messrs. Gokulbhai Bhatt and I. M. Oza It appears that the management are reluctant to commit themselves on the main issue. It seems further talks will be resumed to-morrow.
The workers to-day paraded the streets of Andheri and Vile Parle and went to Jogeshwari after holding a meeting in the Chhavani compound.
I understand that if the management do not come to any reasonable terms, the Labour Officer will be requested to intervene.

STOP PRACTICE OF MENDICANCY

The Secretary Manav Sevak Samaj in the course of a statement writes:—
The census figures show that there is an increase in the number of Sadhus and Vairagees every year. It is the duty of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is meeting at Ahmedabad to see that the odious practice is given up. Failing it will be the duty of the Government to put a stop to the growing menace to society.

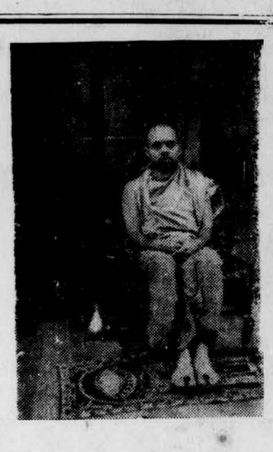
MR. H. M. CHOWNA DEAD

The death occurred on Wednesday of Mr H. M. Chowna, a business man, at his residence in Bombay, at the age of 57. He had been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for nearly 10 years. He was also a delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court for some time, and was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate
In January 1925, Mr Chowna built a sanatorium in a village in Surat District at a cost of about Rs. 27,000 in memory of his parents.

Parle Kumarika And Stree Mandal

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF HANDICRAFTS

The Secretaries of the Vile Parle Kumarika and Stree Mandal writes:—
The Mandal intend to open an exhibition of arts and handicrafts from 21st January, 1938, to 23rd January, 1938. The Secretaries invite the members and other sisters of the suburbs to arrange to send their exhibits so as to reach the Secretaries latest by the 20th January, 1938. The exhibits should clearly show whether the same are meant for sale. The Mandal will charge 6-1/4 per cent. on the sales to carry to the Mandals reserve funds Further particulars the inquiries should be referred to the Secretaries Smt. Maniben Nanavati and Smt. Lilaben Shah.



HIS HOLINESS SHRI ANANDASHRAM SWAMIJI, GURU OF KANARA SARASWAT BRAHMINS WHO IS NOW IN BOMBAY.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR OF KAPURTHALA, WHO PRESIDED OVER THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR.

WRESTLING AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

Harbans Singh To Meet Kraemer To-day: Winner To Meet Imam Bux To-morrow

The Assistant Secretary Brabourne Stadium, writes:—
The Wrestling Exhibition at Brabourne Stadium on New Year's Eve will be an elaborate affair. The principal fight of the evening is between Edmund Kraemer and Harbans Singh, both very well-known wrestlers. The wrestling will begin at 9-30 p.m with four preliminary bouts:—
No. 1 Jakaria Ahmad (Malabar) v. Abdul Samad (Allahabad)
No. 2 Kasam Hassanally (Hyderabad) v. Emam Ali (Allahabad).
No. 3 Behram Rustom (Iran) v. Asgherr Ali (Agra).
No. 4 Simpath Babian (Armenia) v. Mahomedin (Lucknow).

RULES OF FIGHT.

The principal fight will be fought on the Catch-as-Catch-Can style in three rounds of 10 minutes each with 2 minutes interval between rounds, and a 3 second pin fall will decide the winner. There will be an interval of about 15 minutes between the preliminary bouts and the main bout which will be over in good time to enable the spectators to begin the New Year's Eve.

ON JANUARY 2

The contests on January 2 are still more attractive, since the preliminary bouts themselves will be in the nature of a not out tournament Four Patiala wrestlers will face the winners of first day's fights, and the programme will be as follows:—
Winner of No 1 bout v. Allaudin (Patiala)
Winner of No 2 bout v Gulam Nabi (Patiala).
Winner of No. 3 bout v. Lall Deen (Patiala)
Winner of No. 4 bout v Sadik (Patiala)
The principal fight as already advertised will be between the winner of the first day and Imam Bux On both days the Club House will be available for Members and their guests and light supper will be available
Press reporters may enter by the Club House and will be directed to their seats.

FIVE INJURED IN CITY CAR SMASH

Five persons were injured, two of whom are now lying in serious condition in the K. E. M. Hospital when a motor-car dashed into a bullock-cart and overturned it near Bharat Mata Cinema, Lalbaug, in the small hours of Thursday morning
As a result of the impact, the driver of the bullock-cart was thrown out, the wooden planks and shafts of the cart smashed, and the milk-cans, which were kept in the car were emptied on the road
It appears that the occupants of the car, a cloth merchant from Ludhiana, his wife and his servant also sustained injuries.
The driver of the motor-car, Mohommed Ismail Abdul Karim and the bullock-cart driver, Satyanarayan Nathyadeen, a milk-vendor, are now lying in the Hospital.
The Bhoiwada Police are making inquiries.

SYMBOL OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Aga Khan Visits S. S. "El Madina"

H. H. the Aga Khan visited the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new pilgrim-ship s.s. "El Madina" on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. He was received by Messrs. Shantikumar N. Morarji, Shantidas Askaran, Chunilal B. Mehta, S. J. Pandya and A. J. Chunara and shown round the ship. Kumar of Limdi was also present. His Highness was much impressed by the modern arrangements provided on board the pilgrim-ship for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims.

MODEL PILGRIMSHIP

After seeing the ship and having tea with those present His Highness gave the following message:—
"Delighted to have seen this model Pilgrim Ship. It is a symbol of Hindu-Moslem Unity that a company such as the Scindia Steam Navigation should have launched such a fine boat for such a purpose."
(Sd.) AGA KHAN.

AT HOME 20 WEEKS WITH RHEUMATISM

Wife Feared Husband Would Never Work Again

KRUSCHEN CHANGED HIM "LIKE A MIRACLE."

When her husband had been at home 20 weeks with rheumatism in his back, this woman began to think he would never work again At last, she said to him: "Let's try Kruschen," and the change that took place was, in her own words, 'like a miracle' Here is her letter:
"My husband is subject to rheumatism and suffered terribly with his back. Some time ago, I had him in the house 20 weeks with it. I really didn't think he would ever work again. We tried all the different kinds of salts you could mention, but none of them did him any good Then I said, 'Let's try Kruschen.' Since then, we have proved Kruschen Salts to be worth its weight in gold My husband is back at his job, and it is thanks only to Kruschen that he is able to keep at work. The change it made is like a miracle "—(Mrs.) B
Two of the salts in Kruschen are the most effectual solvents of uric acid crystals known to science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of the painful crystals and convert them into a harmless solution.
Other ingredients in Kruschen have a stimulating effect on the kidneys and assist them to expel the dissolved uratic needles through the natural channels
Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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WRESTLERS ARE NO BOORS

Wrestling Is Best Body-Builder For Youth Says Harbans Singh

"The daily routine of our Indian wrestlers is the most severe form of physical culture in the world, to-day", declared Harban Singh, renowned "all-in" champion wrestler of the Orient, in the course of a lecture he delivered under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, on Thursday night.
The hall was packed to overflowing and the entrance was barricaded with a human ladder clambering over which several people peered through the ventilators. The exits were blocked by long queues of enthusiasts in physical culture and wrestling.
Mr. Ramchandra Iyer, presiding said, that Mr. Harban Singh, the all-in champion-wrestler, went to Australia at the age of 9, worked as a humble labourer, developed, side by side, his interest in physical culture, took up wrestling in due course and exhibited his skill in various foreign countries. He returned to India at the age of 17 and was now on a physical culture mission.
After describing the nature and the methods of developing physique for the children in various ways, Harban Singh said that the best body-builder for boys and young men was wrestling, although he did not wish to create an impression that he liked all young men to become professional wrestlers.

WRESTLERS NO BOORS

"Somehow or other people get the impression," he said, "that all wrestlers are boors". But, that was not the case he added, and most of the wrestlers he had met with, were gentlemen at heart.
Wrestlers, he continued, needed good sleep. The theory of muscle culture was to destroy tissues, so that they could be rebuilt A great mistake committed by those practising physical culture was that they did not take enough rest. It was only during one's sleep that the tissues were mended and rebuilt with greater vigour.
The speaker intended to start a physical culture school in course of time. "I will then retire" he concluded amidst cheers, "and devote the rest of my days to the physical welfare of the youth of the country."

LIKE PAGE FROM ROMANCE

Mr. Kashmira Singh, Principal of the Khalsa College, Matunga, felicitating the all-in champion, observed that he had kept the flag of his country flying in the domain of international wrestling. His life read like a page from a book of romance, and after suffering a life of indignities and disgrace in the country of the white men, he had now come to India, now being idolized by his countrymen and looked upon with awe and respect by the foreign wrestlers.
Mr. Narayanswamy thanking the public and the guests garlanded Harban Singh and Mr. Kashmira Singh the principal of the Khalsa College.
At the outset, members of the Matunga Athletic Club exhibited several kinds of "asanas" and feats of strength which were much appreciated.

Congress President And Muslim League Flag

Jawaharlal Contradicts "Maliciously False" Press Reports

HARDUAGANJ CAMP, Dec. 30.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—
Unfortunately, I have no time to read the Hindi and Urdu Press, especially of the Punjab and Delhi. Rarely when I see it, I am astonished and grieved at the kind of propaganda that is carried on in many of these papers and at the number of wrong statements made.
My attention has just been drawn to some of these statements and I am astounded that any one should have made such false statements about me.
One of these is that I have refused to see Mr. Jinnah. This is wholly false. Another remarkable statement is that I am encouraging the Shahidganj agitation and it is stated that I have promised to give a large sum of money to the Ahrars for this purpose.

"MALICIOUSLY FALSE"

This is absolutely and maliciously false I entirely disapprove of this agitation and everybody knows that the Congress does not permit any kind of civil disobedience at the present moment.
As for my promising money for this or anything else the charge is a scandalous one which no person with a spark of decency could have made Our Congress accounts are public accounts which are audited and placed before the public.
Another false statement was that I had pulled down the Muslim League flag at Najibabad some time back. There is not a shadow of foundation for this. No Congressman has any business to interfere, in any way, with any such flag.

APPEAL TO PRESS AND PUBLIC

I regret that communal flags should be given prominence as this must inevitably mean in a multiplicity of flags and emphasise separatist tendencies. Our national flag was deliberately chosen to represent all communities and groups in India. It was and is the common flag of India representing the unity of India as Moulana Mahomed Ali so often emphasised. But I do not wish to force it on any one, nor do I wish to interfere with any other flag.
I would appeal with all earnestness to all journalists and newspaper men not to give publicity to rumours and unauthorised reports or to anything which increases bitterness They have a heavy responsibility and they must prove worthy of it
To the public I would appeal not to believe in anything which is not authorised and proved To be authentic I am always prepared to confirm or deny any piece of news. Without such confirmation or denial anything relating to me should not be believed—United Press.

JUSTICE SOMJI WEDS.

The marriage of the Hon. Justice M. A. Somji with Miss Jalubai Panthaki was solemnized in accordance with Islamic rites, on Monday last

Tea Party To A. G. G. Of Central India

"The Hon Mr. K. S Fitze, A.G.G., Central India, who spent a short holiday in Bombay along with Mrs. Fitze took Tea with Mr. Mohomed Tahir at his residence at Bandra on the 28th instant and dined at the Taj on the 29th instant with Mr. Tahir and Mr. B. S. Turkhud."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1937

AN UN-LIBERAL LIBERAL

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's recent remark that the Indian Liberal Party did not contend so much against the British Government or the Indian aristocracy as against the "extremist" party, meaning the Congress, is aptly illustrated by the presidential address of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at the 19th session of the National Liberal Federation held at Calcutta, Sir Chimanlal seemed to have Congress on his brain and strained hard to say something or other against it with regard to almost every problem. Where the Congress has yet to complete its election programme, he has his gibe at the difference between practical administration and "the slogans they had shouted and the glib promises they had made to the electorates." But when the Congress is fulfilling the promises, as in the case of labour legislation, he protests that Congress Governments "are in a great hurry to implement their promises about the wages of labour." This is perhaps not quite unnatural as there is a world of difference between the Congress and Sir Chimanlal. Now with regard to the question of wages of labour he is false to the best liberal tradition in India and Britain when he says: "Mere increase of wages will do no good to labour. They will spend more in drink, marriages and funeral expenses. They are not going to be benefitted unless they are educated and their ways and habits of living are improved." Genuine Liberalism has always stood for increase of wages as the very means of improving the workers' standard of life and securing for them fuller benefits of education. It is spurious liberalism to withhold higher wages till the workers are better educated. It is practically to postpone labour welfare to the Greek Kalends.

The Real Difference

Sir Chimanlal made capital of the fact that the Congress has accepted office and declares that "the Liberal Party has won a signal victory—not at the polls—but in the acceptance of liberal principles and constitutional methods by the Congress." This would be quite true if the Congress had abjured extra-constitutional methods. But that it will never do. The real difference between the Congress and the Liberals is that the latter would never summon courage to go beyond constitutional agitation or even approach its limits—Gokhale himself admitted that civil disobedience is thoroughly constitutional—while the Congress would resort, as and when necessary, to any appropriate agitation if it is peaceful and legitimate. Sir Chimanlal is quite aware of the difference. In any case the country is and has left the Liberals alone at the polls.

Words, Words, Words

It must be admitted, however, that so far as academic discussion of our problems is concerned, there is not much difference between the Congress and the Liberals. For instance, in his condemnation of the Government of India's attitude towards the Zanzibar question or the Indo-British trade negotiations Sir Chimanlal is about as emphatic as any Congress leader. But on the question as to what should be done to secure justice for the Indians in Zanzibar Sir Chimanlal is discreetly silent and does not breathe a word about the boycott of Zanzibar cloves. Is the boycott wrong or unconstitutional? Sir Chimanlal perhaps thinks it unliberal to pronounce an opinion on the question. But he would not, we are sure, oppose a resolution denouncing the action of the Zanzibar Government or even that of the Government of India. With regard to the undue prolongation of the Indo-British trade negotiations, he is positively indignant but will never dream of suggesting a boycott of British goods if again an unjust "Pact" is inflicted upon the country against its will; while the Congress will certainly not scruple to resort to it again, when necessary. Similarly, Sir Chimanlal ruthlessly exposes the many evils of the Federal scheme. But in the end he suggests that it should be accepted and worked for all it is worth so that we can "extract the best out of it." Perhaps he would say the same thing even if the Federal scheme were ten times worse. It is true he suggests that at the same time we should "incessantly work for its being replaced by a more genuinely responsible democratic Federal Government." We should have much liked to know his ideas of "ceaseless work" beyond adopting lengthy resolutions and making lengthier speeches at annual conferences.

Egyptian Crisis

King Farouk of Egypt, abetted by the Palace clique, appears determined to precipitate a constitutional crisis in the country, by taking a step which cannot but be regarded as unconstitutional. He is reported first to have asked the Premier Nahas Pasha to replace the present Cabinet by a "Coalition Cabinet". Why Nahas Pasha should have done so when his Cabinet had the support of overwhelming majorities in both the Houses of the legislature is not explained, but it is obvious that the King and his advisers wanted to have things in their own way. The King was clearly asking for the impossible and it is no wonder that the Premier declined the suggestion. The King then wanted to appoint a Commission to examine the points of difference between himself and the Cabinet. But, even assuming that the composition of the Commission was above criticism, how would such a commission help to solve the problem? If the Wafdist Cabinet, backed up by the two Houses of legislature, did not accept the recommendations of the Commission, was the King going to abide by the Cabinet's decision or would he dismiss the Government as well as the Egyptian Parliament and call for fresh elections? There would have been no constitutional objection to the King taking either of these steps. But what the King or rather the Palace clique appeared to be aiming at was the coercion of the Cabinet to adopt the plans and policies emanating from the palace, under threat of suspension of the Constitution and reversion to autocracy by the King.

Nahas Pasha's Cabinet naturally refused to agree to the appointment of the Commission suggested by the King. The latter has dismissed Nahas Pasha's Cabinet, and called Mahamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Opposition leader, to form a new Ministry. Mahamed Mahmud Pasha's record as a Prime Minister who carried on Government without a Parliament is not a creditable one. His new Cabinet will not command the support of the legislature and hence will not be able to carry on the government in any constitutional manner. Is it King Farouk's intention, then, to defy the Constitution and carry on the administration with the help of the Palace clique—and the soldiery and the police? If that is so, he would be taking a most foolish step which is bound to be productive of disastrous consequences both to himself and his country.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(BY TODARMAL.)

The local Share Bazaar was entirely closed during the week but the Wall Street Market displayed considerable weakness on renewed selling and U. S. Steel shares declined about 7 dollars. It is reported that the business outlook in America is disappointing and there was more inclination to liquidate holdings. The official hint of a new drive against monopolies is likely to result in keen controversy and there will be considerable opposition from Conservatives against any move towards New Deal. The Farm Legislation will not be passed in time to have any effect for the 1938 cotton and other crops. However, it is believed that the Anglo-American Trade Agreement will have some constructive effect and there is more disposition to await official announcement regarding silver buying policy. It appears that under the Trade Agreement with Mexico the U. S. A. Government has to buy newly mined silver at a certain price.

Industrial Outlook

The industrial outlook in this country is not encouraging and the textile industry, which is doing fairly well, will have to meet with some adverse factors. Imports of cloth from Japan are likely to increase as Japan has delayed buying of raw cotton from this country. Most of the mills in Japan worked with their stocks and if Japan wants to keep up its textile industry it will have no alternative but to buy raw cotton from this country and the same will have to be done against exports of cloth to this country. The cement industry is doing fairly well, but in view of decline in commodity prices there will be some decrease in the building industry and naturally there will be reduced demand. The steel industry is now feeling the absence of demand and prices of several qualities are being reduced.

Share Bazaar Prospects

As far as the investor is concerned, on the local Share Bazaar the situation seems much against him. The present prices have declined to some extent from the highest levels but when read in line with prospective dividends there is no encouraging aspect. Based on last year's dividends the present prices are still higher and most of the shares are still quoted on the basis of 4 to 5 per cent., while loans on a real estate, which carry little risk, yield about 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Similarly commodities and other marketable materials, with about 60 per cent. of the present value, give an yield of about 6 to 7 per cent. Even loans on insurance policies to the extent of surrender values can be had at less than 6 per cent. This goes to prove that share values are manipulated under speculative operations and operators on the forward market have consideration for dividends as they are in a position to earn dividends several times before the investor gets it once.

Fluctuations Expected

As usual the market will be governed for some time by the uncertainty of the coming budgets and is awaiting the nationalization of utility companies. It is said that the present high yields are a passing phase owing to manipulated currency and naturally the high prices of hydro-electric shares will not be maintained when there will be any move for stabilization. The political situation in Europe and in the Far East is unsatisfactory and without political peace there can be no confidence. Thus in the wake of day to day developments both in economic and political situation there will be active and violent fluctuations in prices as speculation on the Local Stock Exchange remains uncontrolled. Several members of the Exchange have become millionaires during the last few years and even in the absence of outside business they are in a position to keep the market lively.

Artificial Situation

Several attempts will be made to restore confidence but it appears that after a full period of seven years of prosperity we are entitled to a moderate recession and this is essential as the rise which we witnessed during the last few years needs considerable adjustment. The cost of manufacture has gone up considerably in some lines and with a decline of about 10 to 50 per cent in commodity prices the cost of living is fluctuating widely but protection and tariff walls have checked natural tendencies and we are still in an artificial situation and no attempts to save the situation will succeed as most of the so-called prosperity was achieved at the risk and cost of huge increases in national debts.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Exit Italy—From League

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, December 15.
(By Air Mail.)

Italy's historic decision to leave the League of Nations was announced, as was expected, in Rome on Saturday night. This decision was followed by an official announcement of Berlin that the return of Germany to the League after the departure of Italy would never again be considered. The Communique added that Germany is convinced that the policy and political system of Geneva is doomed to failure.

Mussolini's Object

The diplomatic correspondents of the London and provincial newspapers, evidently taking their cue from the British Foreign Office, are all united in minimising the importance of Italy's resignation from the League. They point out that this withdrawal cannot have full effect for another two years (under the rules of the League), and moreover, that Italy has been virtually a non-member since the Abyssinian war. It is suggested that Mussolini's only object is to defy British Imperialism once more and that in any event resignation from the League is to his own disadvantage. It is amusing to find British journalists invariably after the event rejoicing in anything that happens—arguing that it is all for the best so far as Britain is concerned and for the worst so far as the other parties are concerned. In this case they very proudly point out that Mussolini is only cutting off his nose to spite his face, that withdrawal from the League of Nations only means that he loses whatever chance he had of securing British recognition of his conquest of Abyssinia. This, "I told you so" kind of silly optimism is particularly inopportune at this time. For it is obvious that Mussolini's latest manoeuvre is not unconnected with the anti-Comintern Pact signed a few weeks ago in Rome.

A Rival Institution

The creation of a new rival "League of Nations" with Berlin as its headquarters, and the anti-Communist Pact as its "Covenant" is foreseen not in London but by Paris. However, according to a writer in the "Depeche de Toulouse" it would be a mistake to suppose that the genuine satisfaction with which Italy's action has been received means that there is any admiration in Japan for Fascist methods of government or for the Fascist countries. The real feeling, the writer says, is, above all, merely one of pleasures that Japan has secured another ally against China; the attitude was the same to the original pact with Germany. Anti-Communism, according to the writer, is merely a cloak with which the Government has covered other hopes which are not openly admitted. These hopes have nothing to do with Japanese dislike of Russia, for although Germany and Italy no doubt share it, Italy could not possibly give any direct assistance to Japan in a conflict with Russia. The real significance of the Italian adhesion to the pact is, in Japanese eyes, its connection with Japan's antagonism towards Great Britain. The hatred of the British, which the writer considers to be fiercer in Japan than it has ever been before, is fanned by the belief that Britain cannot or will not defend her interests in the Far East. It is because the Japanese count upon Italy to occupy the British forces in the Mediterranean while she herself "liberates" China from British influence that she welcomes Italian inclusion in the anti-Communist Pact. The first stage in driving English capital and goods out of China will be marked by the peace terms which Japan will try to impose. These will include the appointment of Japanese at the head of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the entire revision of the Customs duties themselves in an anti-British sense.

The next step will be the intensification of the anti-British and anti-French propaganda throughout Islamic world, and to this Japan can contribute, as Tokio has long been a resort for discontented and refugee Mohammedan politicians. The Japanese Government has recently built a mosque for them, and the other day the Mohammedans presented an address of congratulations upon the Italian adhesion to the pact. Finally, the writer points to the recent entire reorganization of the Japanese General Staff and the creation of a single command for all armies, and he suggests that such an important change is hardly necessary at a moment when Japanese armies are victorious on all fronts in China. He asks whether it may not be connected with wider ambitions.

Franco-German Relations

Many British people have hoped for so many years for signs of real reconciliation between the French and the Germans that current scepticism over M. Chautemps' moves are understandable. Yet it appears that firm steps are being taken towards the one friendship that would relieve the fears of European nations. The Germans have suggested some kind of understanding by which there could be a kind of journalistic truce between the two nations. The truce would mean less biting criticism of each other's policies and institutions in the newspapers and journals, a position easily achieved in the politically controlled German Press, but difficult in the free French newspapers. M. Chautemps, it is learnt here, however, is attempting to meet the situation. He has sent to Berlin M. Comert, a Quai d'Orsay journalist much liked by all newspaper men in close touch with League of Nations affairs, and one renowned for the strength of his democratic convictions. He is to discuss the question of the proposed Press understanding with the Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Goebbels. Of course, there are substantial obstacles in the way, quite apart from the everyday warfare of

(Continued on page 11, Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PROPHET OF PEACE

A very significant reference was made to Mahatma Gandhi in the inaugural address delivered by the Papal Legate at the National Eucharistic Congress at Madras. The Papal Legate while noting the affinities between Mahatmaji's ideals and Christian ethics rightly observed: "Outside the Church none, perhaps, has echoed more eloquently the Church's appeal to Christian ethics than Mahatma Gandhi who in his immense endeavour for India's economic uplift never loses sight of the supremacy of spiritual values." Indeed, in his passionate insistence on truth, and in his uncompromising allegiance to non-violence Mahatma Gandhi stands unrivalled. Not that Mahatmaji has borrowed his principles from any particular faith. Instead he has assimilated in his being the foremost teachings of all great religions and thus arrived at a spiritual synthesis which appeals as much to the Hindu as to the Muslim, as much to the Jew as to the gentile. He thus stands in the modern world as the foremost prophet of Peace—the Peace which alas! seems as distant today as it was at the time of Crucifixion.

CHRSTIANS AND CONGRESS.

Indian Christians have always been in favour of joint electorate in their own interests as also in the interests of the country. Their opposition to communal electorate was strongly emphasised at the All-India Conference of Indian Christians held at Calcutta on Wednesday. Mr. S. C. Mukherji, Chairman of the Reception Committee, condemned the Communal Award as "the blackest spot" in the new Constitution and thought that Mr. Jinnah was rendering "lasting disservice to India in fighting for special electorates." Fortunately, a fairly large number of Muslims, including most Shias, are staunch supporters of joint electorates and also of the Congress stand in this matter. The Indian Christians, too, Mr Mukherji said, were "with the Congress against special electorates. "They will do well to join the Congress in large numbers. Lady Maharaj Singh, the President of the Conference paid a just tribute to the Congress for the spirit in which it was carrying out beneficent programmes for the benefit of the masses of all communities. Minorities will only strengthen their position by allaying themselves with it.

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

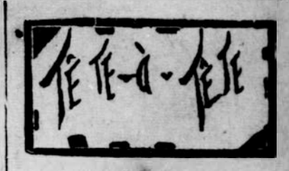
The figures about votes cast at the recent by-elections in U. P., as cited by Dr. Ashraf, reveal a most encouraging response to the labours of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Congress. Dr. Ashraf points out that in the five by-elections so far contested against the Muslim League the Congress secured 16,656 as against 15,813 votes polled for the League candidates. Considering that the present franchise is narrow, the success won by the Congress is most gratifying. This is particularly so in the rural areas and therefore holds out a bright future for the Congress programme of Mass Contact. With regard to the mischievous efforts of the opponents of the Congress to exploit communalism, Dr. Ashraf rightly observes that the workers and peasants' movement is an even more effective reply to communalism and that way also lies the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Of course, care should be taken that the movement must be carried on in a thoroughly non-violent manner and other methods of promoting communal unity should not be neglected.

IRRIGATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Hon. Mr. Nurie deserves to be congratulated on having lost no time in appointing a Committee to examine the whole question of irrigation policy and allied matters, as announced in the Press Note issued by Government. Both the personnel and the terms of reference of the Committee will be warmly welcomed. At the head of the Committee is Sir M. Visveswaraya, whose name needs no introduction to the public. The Bombay Government must, indeed, compliment themselves upon having found a chairman of the eminence of Sir M. Visveswaraya to guide the Committee. While the official element includes four senior officers, the non-officials, too, are fairly representative of the rural interests in the Presidency. The terms of reference are wide and comprehensive. There is ample material in the reports of its predecessors for the Committee to begin its preliminary labours upon, and it is to be hoped that its recommendations will be helpful in redressing the various grievances of the agriculturists.

COORG'S CLAIM

The Coorg Legislative Council passed a resolution last week recommending to the Chief Commissioner to convey to the Secretary of State for India and the British Government the intense dissatisfaction of the House at the treatment meted out to the province in not conceding the repeated demands of the people for Responsible Government and for an annual subvention from the Government of India. Since its annexation a century ago, this tiny province has been kept as a close preserve of the European planting community and though in recent years a semblance of popular government has been introduced by concedingg a "legislative council" to the people, in reality the autocracy of the official hierarchy prevails everywhere in the province. The official excuse for not conceding responsible government to Coorg is that the finances of the province are too meagre to bear the burden of an autonomous government. But such an excuse has not prevented either Sind, Orissa or Burma from being constituted as an autonomous province, with the help of subvention from the Central Government. Coorg's financial requirements in this regard will not be such as to be beyond the capacity of the Government of India to meet easily. Coorg's ambition to attain equality of status with the rest of the Indian provinces is a legitimate one and responsible government should be conceded to it without further delay.



Says "Times of India"—

"Since the War the Liberal Party in this country has steadily shrunk until to-day its followers are a cloud no bigger than a man's hand....They never had an effective party machine and they lacked that full-blooded nationalist appeal which brought crowds to the Congress banner. Their political life was static, while that of the Congress was dynamic."

* * *

"One who fears the future, who fears failure, limits his activities. Failure is only the opportunity to begin intelligently again. There is no disgrace in honest failure; there is disgrace in fearing to fail."

—Bori Bunder's Thought For The Day.

These words of Henry Ford are evidently meant to serve as a consolation to the poor Liberals for they appear just above a editorial commenting upon the Liberal Federation.

* * *

After Addis Ababa——

Kumbakonam?

Roman coins have been discovered by archaeologists in South India.

Mussolini should promptly put in a claim for the restoration of the lost colony.

* * *

In the course of a Press Conference, President Roosevelt said that he had written to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee that "in consequence of the general international picture" he might ask for more warships than outlined in the Navy Department's Budget for the autumn.

The same picture, we are sure, would help to enrich the capitalist ship-builders of Britain, France, Germany, Japan and other countries also. It seems to be an unusually expensive masterpiece!

* * *

About the explanation of the Wuhu incidents given by the Japanese Government "it is understood that this interpretation is one which the British Government are not prepared to accept."

That doesn't matter in the least. Like a good businessman determined to please a client, the Japanese diplomats will gladly send a few more assorted interpretations for Britain to make her choice.

* * *

According to the Papal Legate, Catholics stand for devoted loyalty to public authorities.

Franco's brigands are, of course, the legal public authorities in Spain!

* * *

"Outside the Church none perhaps has echoed more eloquently the Church's appeal to Christian ethics than Mahatma Gandhi, who, in his immense endeavour for India's economic uplift, never loses sight of the supremacy of spiritual values," said the Papal Legate.

But, alas, the Church itself refuses to echo the Mahatma's appeal to Christian ethics!

* * *

An American paper expresses the hope that Tokyo will be able to find a way to impress upon her "mad militarists" the wisdom of looking before they shoot.

But, to point out the proper target for their bullets to the Japanese soldiery would amount to incitement to mutiny and rebellion.

* * *

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy, a Mysore M.L.C., says that it would be a confession of utter helplessness if Mysoreans sought the help of outside Congressmen for the settlement of their political problems.

The same gentleman, we note, is opposed to Mysore Congressmen also.

The conclusion is obvious—the Mysoreans should only seek the help of Mr. Puttaswamy for the solution of their political problems.

* * *

In the light of present conditions, in Mysore he said, there is no need for the Congress Party to carry on an agitation for responsible Government.

Is it an attempt at implying that responsible Government is already established in the State? Evidently Mr. Puttaswamy is as optimistic as loquacious.

* * *

"Emancipation", says Bori Bunder, "is the constant cry of the aggressive feminist".

The same is the constant—but silent—cry of her husband!

Combat Federation Through United Front

"Zamindari System Has Outlived Its Existence"

Saxena Condemns Formation Of Kisan Sabhas Within Congress At U. P. Political Conference

"The fight against Federation should be made the rallying point for all parties in the country. It should be made the prelude to our bigger fight, even as the Simon Commission boycott was the precursor of the great Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930", says Babu Mchanlal Saxena, M. L. A. (Central), in the course of his presidential address at the U. P. Political Conference held at Aligarh on Thursday.

..... CONGRESS IN OFFICE, NOT CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Saxena added: "We have to remember that it is the Congress which is in office and not individual Congressmen. They have to work on set lines as laid down in the Congress Election Manifesto."

The following one excerpts from Mr. Saxena's address:—

We are meeting at a critical stage of our struggle and under conditions which are rather peculiar and very much different from those under which we met in previous years.

On the one hand the stranglehold of British Imperialism on our country, remains as firm as ever, and the exploitation and impoverishment of the people goes on uninterrupted. There has not been the slightest reduction either in the strength or the cost of the British Army of occupation, the ruinous policy of currency and exchange remains unchanged, and the unrestricted flow of gold from India to England continues.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

On the other hand there is no weakening on the part of the Indian National Congress in its firm resolve to shake off the alien rule at the earliest opportunity. Our goal of complete Independence is intact, our faith in non-violence remains unshaken and our belief, that Swaraj can be achieved by direct action and mass action alone has been further strengthened. Our struggle against British Imperialism continues unabated and our attitude towards the new-fangled constitution uncompromising

Yet, Congressmen are running Governments in seven provinces and amongst the delegates to this conference we see those who are responsible for the Government administration in these provinces. Ex-convicts are at the helm of jail administrations and those incharge of Police have themselves had personal experience of police batons and lathi-blows, while the erstwhile breakers of law are responsible for the administration of law and order. We are indeed confronted with a paradoxical and somewhat complex situation which meets deeper examination and still more careful handling.

Again our struggle has reached a critical stage. True, Poorna Swaraj, the summit of our efforts, is not yet in sight; but we have certainly reached the last but difficult stages of our journey, requiring greater circumspection and care in our movements, when a single false step, nay, even an untimely note of sound may prove catastrophic causing a greater setback than Chauri-Chaura and undoing the efforts and achievements of all these years.

ELECTIONS AND AFTER.

For the first time the Congress had participated in elections with all its strength and notwithstanding the great handicaps of a limited franchise and constituencies, specially carved, to suit our opponents, and their large financial resources, the Congress won the election with thumping majorities vindicating once again, its claim to represent the people of India to the great discomfiture of the detractors of the Congress. Along with the rest of the country, Congressmen naturally rejoice at the richly reserve victory of the Congress; but it is nothing short of libel as has been freely stated in certain quarters that with the great victory our heads had become swollen and we have tried, since then to ride roughshod over other parties.

If the Congress has to give a more determined fight to British Imperialism in the near future as it has to, I am clear that there is no room for any other flag but the tri-coloured under which we have fought so long and to which people have begun to look for their political and economic emancipation, or for any uniform but Khaddar which has become associated in public mind with certain ideals of service and sacrifice, and much less for another organisation even inside the Congress, with separate membership executive and discipline, for they are bound to introduce confusion in our ranks and also in public mind, and thereby dissipate our energies and delay the attainment of our goal.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

It was this consideration which determined the Congress attitude towards Muslim League and other parties and not that the Congress wanted unconditional surrender and the liquidation of the Muslim League. I, for one, welcome the change in its creed to full inaependence and still more its resolution to fight the federal part of the constitution which is proposed to be introduced in the near future. But our experience of the last few months, tells us that if Congress discipline and organization are to be maintained and strengthened it is necessary that its members should not only not belong to any communal organization but not even to any other political organization.

We had hoped that at the Lucknow session of the Muslim League Mr. Jinnah would qualify his position and state exactly what he wanted of the Congress, but instead of doing so he made attacks on the Congress. He charged the Congress leadership with having followed, especially during the last ten years, a policy of which was "exclusively Hindu." He accused the Congress of masquerading under the false garb of nationalism.

Everybody knows that Mahatma Gandhi had offered the blank cheque to the Muslim representatives at the Round Table Conference with one condition, viz., that they would join hands with him in fighting for the Independence of India and wresting the full sixteen annas worth power from the alien rulers but the offer was not even considered and the Muslim representatives including Mr. Jinnah did not accept the offer preferring one bird in the hand to two in the bush. Once more in 1935, B. Rajendra Prasad, the then Congress President, negotiated with Mr. Jinnah and arrived at some agreed formula and offered to fill the cheque accordingly and get it endorsed by the Congress but Mr. Jinnah would not even care to look at it unless it was also endorsed by others of the Hindu Sabha and the Congress Nationalist Party.

But the Congress has always been anxious for settlement of the communal question and has never withheld its co-operation from any effort to bring it about. All the same it does not agree with those who make its settlement a "sine qua non" of the prosecution of our fight for freedom.

DETENUS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

During the last twelve months I think next to elections no other question has agitated public mind more than the release of detenus and political prisoners. Thanks to Mahatmaji's timely intervention, the hunger-strike was called off without any loss of life. Since then Mahatma Gandhi has strained every nerve to redeem his promises to the Andamans friends until he was no grounds of health compelled to take rest and resist from every work.

WORLD SITUATION

The world is passing through a great crisis. The atmosphere of Europe to-day is even more conducive to war than it was in July, 1914. Twice in the last three years the territorial integrity of China, one of the League's members has been violated by the Japan another member of the League. The League has failed to exercise the slightest restraining influence on Japan which with every success becomes still more aggressive. Another member of the League, Italy, has with impunity conquered and subjugated another fellow member Abyssinia and has walked out of the League after giving a parting kick to it.

In the event of war India's attitude has already been made clear by the anti-war resolution of the Congress. The Governor-General more than once in exercise of his special powers has disallowed a similar resolution tabled for the Legislative Assembly, which would have been certainly passed there. So long as one-fifth of the world population remains under foreign subjugation the world shall know no peace. That being so, it is no secret that the Congress will take the fullest advantage of the world situation and with that end our people are to be prepared from now

MINISTRIES

Although the Congress was returned in majority in six provinces it did not assume office till sometime in July last, nearly three and half months after the inauguration of the new Constitution. It was a first class constitutional deadlock over what is known as the assurance clause and though it was not accepted it has served its purpose in exposing the hollowness of the Constitution and in exercising a restraining influence over the Governors in the matter of the use of their special powers. Congressmen have been in office but for five months and in the North-West Frontier Province even for still shorter period.

Whatever differences there may have been over the question of office acceptance before, there is unanimity of opinion now that the assumption of office by the Congress has given a great fillip to our movement, and has considerably enhanced the prestige and the popularity of the Congress, and above all has roused a new spirit of fearlessness and self-reliance amongst the people. The considerable increase in the Congress membership, particularly in our province shows the growing popularity of the Congress.

With assumption of office, Congress organisations and Congressmen have been faced with certain new questions What is to be the attitude of individual Congressmen and Congress Committees towards Congress Ministries as well as towards Government officials? We have to remember that it is the Congress which is in office and not individual Congressmen. Particular individuals are there because of us and our strength. They are there with a set purpose and are working directly under the control of the Congress Executive. They have to work on set lines as laid down in the Congress Election Manifesto. And lastly that they have been our trusted colleagues and are still as much under the discipline of the Congress as any one of us

AGRARIAN PROBLEM

Coming to agrarian problems which are looming large to-day, I must congratulate the Congress Ministry on the prompt measures it has taken to bring the much needed relief to the peasantry. The stay of proceedings orders and subsequent legislation by which all proceedings for realisation of arrears of rent upto Kharif 1314 Fasli will be stayed, the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question of rent and revenue and another to suggest ways and means to reduce agricultural indebtedness are, some of the measures which deserve special mention.

Our Provincial Congress Committee has been taking special interest in the agrarian problems since very long. The report of the Agrarian Inquiry Committee appointed by it last year has been published. The P. C. C. has considered the Committee's recommendations and formulated its views and I feel to avoid unnecessary delay these recommendations could have very well formed the basis of discussion in the Rent and Revenue Committee.

The future of Zamindari depends very much upon Zamindars themselves. If they persist in their antediluvian ideas regarding the Zamindari and treat their tenantry in the manner they have done in the past May God help them. But if they take a more realistic view of things and for the maintainance of their order they relied more on the good-will of their tenantry and their own services to the society than on brute force and the protecting hand of the alien Government, things may become much more smooth for them and their order. They should know that in these days of democracy the feudal order cannot be propped up for long on bureaucratic support.

KISAN ACTIVITIES

Before I leave this question I think it my duty to deal with the Kisan Sabha movement which has been causing not a little embarassment to the Congress Ministries and Congress Committees besides creating unnecessary trouble and confusion in Congress ranks. As I have already pointed out that in these provinces the Provincial Congress Committee as well as prominent Congress workers have been taking special interest in the welfare of the Kisans as well as their particular problems since the time Gandhiji gave the new turn to the Congress movement.

There is no one central provincial organisation controlling and guiding their activities. So there is no question of dealing with it as one institution. There may be some Kisan Sabhas manned by responsible Congressmen and may be doing useful work; but the question before us to-day is what should be the attitude of the Congress organisation towards the Kisan Sabha movement as it is to-day.

Personally, I am opposed to the formation of Kisan Sabha. There can be no organisation of Kisans on a class basis. For they are not a class in the real sense of the term and can never be a homogeneous social group. The organisation of one class against another is bound to lead to conflict which may be exploited by the foreign bureaucracy in furtherance of its "divide and rule policy" in India, and to that extent our fight for complete national independence is bound to be weakened

LABOUR TROUBLE

The labour trouble at Cawnpore and elsewhere have brought the labour problems very much to the fore and the Congress Ministries are doing what they can to redress the legitimate demands of labour.

I feel that while it should be the duty of Congressmen and others to guide and help the unions in their trade union work, they should not involve them in politics as such unless they are sufficiently strong and are able to stand by themselves, and even that when there is a big national and political crisis in the country.

In regard to the labour Congress policy was outlined in the election manifesto. A decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the conditions of the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes, between employers and workers, etc., are some of the broad features of this policy.

PARTY ORGANISATION.

The need of a united political front at the present juncture has been rightly empnasised by all others, but what needs still greater empnasis is that all the fighting units should be under the discipline and control of one high command and under the existing circumstances it cannot be but that of the Congress. For the coming fight let there be preparations at all fronts—Kisans and Mazdoors, youths and students, women and even children. Let the Congress frame programme of work for them and let them be worked out by separate departments, in the Congress Committees specially set up and manned for the purpose.

Our constitutionals needs a great deal of overhauling and particularly the system of elections. They involve a great deal of our time and energy and money and result in bitterness amongst fellow workers. No Government with all its resources much less a voluntary organisation like ours, can manage to take a crore of persons, to polls not once but twice a year. The Haripura Congress should seriously consider this question and I trust our Provincial Congress Committee will make its recommendations in this behalf.

FEDERATION THE RALLYING POINT.

It is too late now to denounce Federation. It has been condemned on all hands and by all sections of public opinion in the country. Besides our inherent objections to it on the ground that it violates the principle of self-determination it is also objectionable on other grounds. The fight against Federation should be made the rallying point for all parties in the country. It should be made the prelude to our bigger fight, even as the Simon Commission boycott was the precursor of the great Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

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Future Of Rubber

"Rate Depends On American Automobile Industrial Developments"

LONDON, December 30.

The price of rubber is now considerably below the level which the Committee considers desirable, stated M. Van Geldern, head of the Dutch Delegation to the International Rubber Committee in an interview to the "Finance News" of Amsterdam. He added that a less drastic restriction of production would have brought about a far heavier fall. A more rigorous curtailment after the first quarter of 1938 will depend on the statistical position of the industry. If the market situation remains unchanged, M. Van Geldern considers it unlikely that the Committee would use its right to alter the allowed quotas.

It is opined that consumption in 1938 will be less than that in 1937, the rate depending almost entirely on developments of the American Automobile Industry. He expressed the opinion that the present price of Rubber would prevent any large scale production of synthetic Rubber.—Reuter's Special.

WHY NOT CONGRESS RAJ IN SIND?

Bhulabhai's Question To Sind Voters

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Central Assembly Congress Party, addressed a public meeting in Khalikdina Hall before sailing for Bombay this evening.

Giving the impressions of his one week's tour Mr. Desai said that Sind presented a great contrast with the conditions previling in the Congress provinces. There was no change between the present and past administrators for which the Sind electorates themselves were at fault. However, he added, their mistake was amendable. They must approach their Assembly representatives and press them to resign.

Continuing Mr. Desai said that Swaraj would be won by sacrifice. Creating public opinion and making efforts were two essential factors for the attainment of Swaraj. The Frontier Province was an example for those who blamed the Congress for being communal.

Concluding he appealed to the people to create public opinion in the masses in favour of the Congress and wipe out communalism. If this was done, Sind would have a Congress Ministry within one year.

Earlier Mr. Desai met the Sind Congress leaders and workers in Swaraj Bhavan and discussed the Federation and Sind Ministry problems with them.—United Press.

OUTRAGE IN Fr. CONCESSION

Lopeh-Hong Shot Dead

SHANGHAI, December 30.

Mr. Lopeh-Hong, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the newly formed Civic Association created to help rehabilitate Chinese areas around Shanghai was shot dead to-day in the French Concession as he was leaving a friend's house, the assassin escaping.

Mr. Lopeh-Hong together with other members of the Civic Association were regarded by many Chinese as traitors for co-operating with the Japanese.

For the purpose of making the approaches to Hankow impregnable.—Reuter.

'QUAKE DESTROYS VILLAGES

Twenty-five Killed And 100 Injured

LIMA, Dec. 30.

Twenty-five were killed and over a hundred injured in an earthquake at Oxapampa in the province of Piura, in which several villages were destroyed.—Reuter.

Swift End Of Paris Strike

Govt. Give Sufficient Guarantee To Safeguard Interests Of Workers

PARIS, December 30.

The strikers will resume work this morning. The delegation of the Administrative Committee of the General Labour Confederation saw Mr. Mormoy, Minister of the Interior, M. Faure, Minister without Portfolio and M. Monnet, Minister of Agriculture early in the morning and received sufficient guarantees to enable the Joint Committee of the Public Service Unions to propose to the delegates of the Unions in the Paris region to resume work immediately.

EARLIER

After 3-1/2 hours' discussion on the strike situation, the Cabinet announced that IT WAS AGREED UNANIMOUSLY THAT GOVERNMENT MUST ENSURE THE WORKING OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES. CONSEQUENTLY, FAILING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE STRIKE, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO "REQUISITION" PUBLIC SERVICE WORKERS IN ORDER THAT THE WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GAS SUPPLIES MAY BE CONTINUED.

It is understood the required number of workers will be conscripted and called up.

GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN MEASURES TO INCREASE IMMEDIATELY THE NUMBER OF ARMY LORRIES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES.

After the Cabinet meeting M. Chautemps and two colleagues met the General Labour Federation.

M. Blum later stated that he had good hopes of an early settlement of the Strike.

Government's action recalls that of Briand in 1910, when he broke the great Railway Strike by calling up railwaymen.—Reuter.

STRIKE CALLED OFF

PARIS, Dec. 30.

The strike of 100,000 municipal workers which yesterday paralysed the city's passenger transport was called off by the Union Delegates this morning. Work was quickly resumed. Since the outbreak metro-trains have been running with only slight delays on their normal time table. But all labour troubles are not yet over. The strike of private transport services continues. Military lorries and soldiers are delivering newspapers in bulk and bringing supplies to markets.—Reuter.

PARIS IMPORTS WORKERS

BREST, Dec. 30.

About a 100 naval officers and men, skilled in engineering and electricity have left for Paris to help to keep the public services running.—Reuter.

GOVT. AGREE TO STRIKERS' DEMANDS

PARIS, December 30.

The Government have agreed to the strikers' demands, according to a communique issued by the Workers' Unions in Paris region and the General Union of Public Services.—Reuter.

From Chinese War Front

(Continued from page 1

Whampoa and Patshan severely.—Reuter

British Note To Be Published

TOKIO, Dec. 30.

The British note of protest against the attacks on British shipping presented on December 16, and the Japanese reply thereto, are being published at 13-00 G.M.T. The delay in publication is apparently due to the British Embassy's request that the British note hitherto suppressed here should be published in Tokio simultaneously.—Reuter.

FOR CHINESE ANTI-AIR CRAFT GUNS

SHANGHAI, December 30.

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has ordered the construction of 800 steel-cased concrete block-houses which, it is reported, will be equipped with anti aircraft guns, heavy machine-guns and trench mortars each block of house accommodating 80 men.—Reuter.

JAPAN GIVES GUARANTEES

"No Intentional Attack On British Ships"

LONDON, December 30.

The Japanese Note, replying to the British Note on the attacks on British ships issued by the Foreign Office refers to the previous profound apology, the Japanese undertaking to deal with those responsible and to pay compensation.

It says that the incidents were due to the fact that the Units concerned took for granted that in the then existing circumstances, all foreign warships and merchant vessels had taken refuge from the scene of fighting and only enemy vessels were in the localities. Also, visibility was poor due to fog. There was no room for doubt that they did not intentionally attack the vessels, knowing them to be British, says the Note. This is proved by the Japanese giving assistance to "Lady Bird's" casualties, when they discovered her nationality. Although it was established that the incidents were entirely due to a mistake, the Japanese Government had dealt properly, according to law, with the officers concerned, on the ground that they had failed to take full precautions.

As regards guarantees for the future, the higher Japanese military commanding officers concerned immediately gave strict orders that vessels on the Yangtse should not be attacked unless they were used militarily by the Chinese.

Naval authorities have issued strict orders to guard against a repetition of the mistake in the areas where there are vessels of a third Power, even in circumstances where caution involves a loss of opportunity of attacking the Chinese forces. Strict instructions have been issued again to take the greatest possible care that attacks are not made on the lives and property of British and other nationals.

Other precautions will be communication of information to the authorities of the whereabouts of British residents and interests.—Reuter.

De Valera Appeals To People For Making Constitution Effective

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Broadcasting on the occasion of the New Constitution, Mr. De Valera alluded to the many centuries of anguish and frustration now ending and declared that the Constitution sought to satisfy the aspirations for independence and national unity.

It was a free constitution not dependent on the theory of constitutional relationships with any other country or group of countries, but provided a machinery for friendly co-operation with other nations.

Mr. De Valera summoned the people to dedicate itself to making the constitution effective over the whole of the national territory and added "a strong appeal to restore the national language.

ULSTER OPPOSITION

Following the British Government Statement on the Irish New Constitution Viscount Craigavon in a statement says that the Ulster loyalists welcome with profound satisfaction the statement of His Majesty's Government at Westminster

The presumptuous claim that the Free State by the constitution has established the right to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of Ireland has received an answer richly deserved.

All the loyalists in Ireland of whom there are many in the south deeply deplore the affront to His Majesty involved by the new constitution.

The effect of the new constitution will be to strengthen Ulster's determination to resist all attacks and draw still closer the bonds between the mother country and "ourselves".

Rapid Industrialisation Of India Needed

Greater Share For Technical Experts In Business Management

MR. F. E. BHARUCHA CRITICISES GOVT.'S "HALF-HEARTED PROTECTION POLICY"

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, Dec. 30.

There were about hundred delegates hailing from all parts of India who attended the eighteenth annual conference of Engineers in India. The conference was presided over by Mr. Fakirjee Bharucha from Bombay. Raja Shamraj Bahadur P. W. D. Member and other high officials of the State were also present at the conference. Welcoming the delegates Nawab Ahsanyar Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Nizam's Government observed that Hyderabad too would have an Association of Engineers shortly. The conference was followed by an 'At Home' by Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Sir Akber Hydar'. Mr. Abbot and others were noticed amongst guests.

Presidential Address

"The mechanical engineers of this country have to perform most important duties, not only in studying and harnessing the forces of nature for the use and comfort of mankind; but also in helping in the resurrection and regeneration of our indigenous industries. Almost all the other branches of engineering are now getting more or less mechanical, but mechanical engineering has its destiny closely linked with power industries and industrial enterprises" observed Mr. Fakirjee E. Bharucha in the course of his presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Institute of Engineers held at Hyderabad on 30th instant.

STEAM ENGINEERING—PAST AND PRESENT.

In or about 1905 the gas engine came into the field, and one enterprising cotton mill in Bombay ordered it out for its drive. It gave a lot of trouble and failed as the gas engineering was not much understood by engineers in those days. Then came the Diesel into this country, but as the science of internal combustion engine was still in its infancy, the Diesel did not make much headway then in this country.

The greater part of the power now produced in the world is by means of steam, and the proportion of steam power is constantly on an increase. The formidable rivalry set up by the increased thermal efficiency obtained in Diesel engines made the steam plant builders sit up and think seriously over the question of increasing the efficiency of a steam plant.

The latest addition in the improvement of a steam power plant is a new type of a steam boiler aptly called "Steam Generator." It is entirely different in design to the conventional type, occupies about one quarter of the space, and does not require brick flues or chimney. It is a vertical steam generator, entirely automatic in its working, and shows an efficiency of about 93 per cent besides making a great saving in the cost of maintenance.

POWER ALCOHOL.

In view of the policy of prohibition that the Congress Ministry has adopted, much attention has now been diverted to producing power alcohol instead of the potable spirit in our distilleries, and utilize the vast resources of our country available for this industry at our door, such as mowrah flowers, molasses and other inexhaustible waste products of our forests and farms.

The remarkable progress made by our sugar industry in the past few years has made available a very large quantity of molasses as a by-product which could be utilized for distilling alcohol. There has been some difficulty due to restrictions placed by Government in the production of alcohol, but the insistant demand to make use of the waste products of our sugar mills in order to reduce the cost of manufacturing sugar, will help to remove them.

Some experiments are now being carried out in Mysore State where alcohol is distilled from forest waste, and a mixture of alcohol and petrol is reported to have been evolved which could be used in motor car engines.

MACHINERY.

Besides the manufacture of Diesel engines and assembling of motor cars, etc., manufacture of various kinds of machinery also has been undertaken by several engineering works. This is a healthy sign of our industrial revival and advancement.

India is going to stand before the world in near future as one of the most modern industrial countries. We have coal, petroleum, cotton, jute, sugar, cement, gold, iron, oil seeds, etc., besides many minerals and forest produce in this country. Since past quarter of a century we have made great and remarkable strides in our indigenous industries and the late war accelerated the movement. Owing to the tariff protection given to several of our industries, such as textiles, iron and steel, cement, sugar, matches, etc., a demand has sprung up for technically and scientifically trained young men. A large number of young Indians are being sent every year to Europe and America to receive higher training in technology and engineering.

OUR INDUSTRIALISTS.

As I have mentioned before the mechanical engineering is closely welded to industries and I cannot therefore do justice to the profession unless I deal with industries at the same time. There are reasons why our industries do not thrive and expand rapidly as they should Our industries are mostly financed and controlled by men of means most of whom have had practically no training in science, engineering or technology. They do not care to take up technological experts as partners or directors in their managing agencies, and select such men as officers who are willing to serve on the lowest wages.

It would be very interesting to find out and know the number of directors of large industrial concerns working on joint stock basis who have received adequate scientific training in technology or engineering pertaining to their own works. In other civilized and well advanced countries the expert works-manager is often a director or managing director in the concern. In India, on the other hand, the vocational or technical education is considered inferior to literary education.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA.

There are some people interested in exporting our raw materials to foreign countries and importing finished goods into this country, who continue to say that this being necessarily an agricultural country we must concentrate all our efforts and energy to producing better agricultural products only. This may be right as far as it relates to the improvements and new methods to be introduced, and the efficiency to be increased in our agricultural activities; but there is no sense in sending our raw materials to be manufactured into finished articles for us in foreign lands, when we could do it ourselves.

Only a few months ago Sir Vishweshwaraya the well-known industrialist, and formerly chief engineer and Prime Minister of Mysore, stated in a public speech delivered at Poona:—

"The entire per capita income can be doubled if the industrial and economic drive is taken in hand as in Russia. All the manpower must be mobilised and the agriculturist population must be slowly converted to help industrialisation."

TOO MUCH LITERARY EDUCATION

Continuing Mr. Fakirjee E. Bharucha said on the other hand vocational and technical education in India was considered inferior to literary education with the result that unemployment among Masters of Art was increasing with corresponding dearth of "Mistries" of Art. In the circumstances it was very difficult to develop our industries and engineering trades.

Mr. Bharucha contrasted the paucity of institutions imparting technological and vocational education in India to-day with the position in this regard in countries such as America, Europe and Japan. He entered a strong plea for the establishment of technical high schools and polytechnic institutes all over the country for giving scientific practical instructions in the technology of various industries of every day requirements in this vast country.

PRECOCIOUS MATRICULATES

Proceeding Mr. Bharucha said the foundation for industrial and vocational education required to be laid early in a boy's life. "Our matriculates are rather precocious boys. We stuff too much in their brains during their premature life and not have them do anything with their hands in which they could excel and take just pride."

The Technical High Schools, which he suggested, need not be trades schools and should not aim at giving training in any particular vocations. Their aims and function should be strictly for giving sound training in essential subjects for preparing boys for further practical scientific training in any vocation they may choose to follow subsequently in other higher technical institutes, industrial mills, factories, power-houses, engineering works or polytechnic institutes.

ESSENTIALS OF EDUCATION

Mr. Bharucha concluded, "No education system is complete, which is not based on the physiology of brains and voluntary muscles and which does not include the training of the brain, eyes and hands simultaneously with the help of educational handwork in carpentry. These facts are recognised by eminent educationists of the west."

Lastly he said it must be remembered that a mere technical training without opportunities and means of employment in industrial factories would be of no avail. Therefore, it is very essential that industrial organisations should precede the establishment of technological institutions.

CHRISTIANS VOTE DOWN FEDERATION

A.-I. Conference Welcomes Congress Govts. And Prohibition Policy

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Disapproval of the Federal scheme as set forth in the Government of India Act 1935 was expressed by All-India Indian Christians' Conference which adopted a resolution deciding to request His Majesty's Government through the Viceroy to modify the Act on lines suggested by national opinion in India and ensure the application of the principle of election to the representatives of the Indian States in the Federal Assembly.

The Conference warmly approved the Prohibition policy adopted by a number of Provincial Governments, and called on the Christian Churches, Christian Missionary Societies and Christian Institutions in the country to co-operate with these Governments in rooting out the drink evil.

By another resolution the Conference expressed deep satisfaction at the Indian National Congress having undertaken the task of Government in the Provinces, where it was in a majority.—A. P

MUSLIM M. L. A.'s ASKED TO RESIGN

"Elected On League Ticket And Joined Congress Party"

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the United Provinces met under the presidentship of Nawab Mahomed Ismail. The Committee adopted a number of resolutions.

One of the resolutions demanded that Messrs. Suleman Ansari, Saeeduddin and Mahomed Ismail who were elected to the U. P. Assembly on the Muslim League ticket and subsequently joined the Congress Party, should resign their membership.

The resolution further asked the Muslim voters of their respective constituencies to compel them to resign for having broken the solemn pledges.—United Press.

COMMUNAL WORKERS' MISCHIEF

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 30.

One of the most important questions likely to be discussed at the meeting of the Working Committee in Bombay, will be the attitude of the Congress Ministers towards the activities of the Muslim League in some Provinces.

It appears that complaints have reached Congres Ministries of violent and fanatical speeches delivered by some Muslim League workers and leaders. Some Congress Ministries apparently find themselves very much embarrassed by the unrestrained speeches and propaganda of the Muslim League, particularly in view of the fact that the Congress Ministries have not tolerated the campaign of violence from other parties, as for example, Indian Labour of Kisan Sabhas.

It seems very probable that the long arm of Law will be soon employed against the communal mischief-makers; who have hitherto been given a long rope by Congress Ministries.

At present the Congress Governments apparently seem to be determined to crush all attempts to incite people to violence irrespective of quarters or community concerned.

GEN. AVARI TOPS POLL

Nagpur Delegates Election Surprise

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, December 30.

Results of the elections from Nagpur-Umrer Urban Constituency to Haripura Congress were announced this evening which caused a great sensation throughout the city.

Mr. Poonamchand Ranka and General Avari, one time rebels were returned having secured 1911 and 2000 votes respectively, the latter topping the polls.

The constituency was entitled to elect four delegates. Premier Khare secured the third place with 1793 votes being cast in his favour while Mr. Chaganlal Bharuka, M.L.A., came fourth securing 1376 votes.

The city group led by Mr. Poonamchand Ranka thus secured three out of four seats. This group has so far secured 8 seats in the Provincial Congress Committee out of 18 results declared so far.

ELECTION OF SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Nominations To Be Filed On Or Before Jan. 16

The Secretary, Santa Cruz Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

Election of members of the Local Congress Committee for the year 1938 will take place on Sunday, January, 23, 1938. There are 20 seats on the Committee and nominations for same should reach the Secretary at Khadi Bhandar, Bajaj Wadi, Santa Cruz before 6-0 p.m. on Sunday January 16.

Candidates must be Congress members of Santa Cruz before 30th September, 1937, and they must be habitual Khadi-wearers.

In case, there are more than 20 applications, election will be held on Sunday January 23, 1938, the time and place for which will be announced in due course

Khandwa Delegates To Haripura

The Secretary Khandwa D.C.C. writes:—

The following 13 have been returned as delegates to Haripura Session of the All-India National Congress from Nimar District, including Khandwa, Burhanpur and Harsud Tahsils. They will also be members of Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee.

Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Mr. Anokhelal Arzare, Pleader, Mr. B. A. Mandloi, Pleader, Pandit Ranjit Prashad Tiwari, Pandit Kewalram Shukla, Sahitya Shastri, Pandit Babulal Tiwari, Pandit M. R. Muzumdar, Pleader, Mr. Trimbaksingh Master, Seth Thakurdasji, Pandit Babulal Sharma, Mr. Ramdatta Gnyani, Babu Murlidhar Garg and Pandit Sukumar Pagare.

Swami Anand Elected Delegate

A telephone message from Gandhi Ashram, Thana, says:

From the Thana-Bhivandi Urban Constituency Swami Anand was declared elected as delegate to the Haripura Congress, defeating Mr. D. M. Nadkarni by 96 votes.

Swami Anand also intends to contest the election of A.I.C.C. members from Maharastra.

Polling Irregularities In Ganjam

CUTTACK, Dec. 30.

It is understood that polling for election of members to the Provincial Congress Committee, has been stopped by the Provincial Congress Secretary in Ganjam district on ground of irregularities during scrutiny of nominations.

Yesterday was the day for polling in Ganjam district, but it did not take place.—United Press.

Keen Contest In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

There are five seats allotted to Cutch and Kathiawar by the Congress. For these five seats, there are as many as 24 candidates.

On December 26, the election day, for Halar-Zalawar seat, Messrs L. Shah and Vrajlal Shukla, resigned in favour of their Socialist friend Mr. Ismail Hirani. Mr. Hirani did well at Gondal, Jamnagar and Rajkot by polling more than 60 per cent of votes cast in his favour. Zalwad side is the stronghold of Mr. Shivanand where he would capture 90 per cent. of votes.

"ABANDON ANDAMANS"

Resolutions Before Calcutta Session Of Liberal Federation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

About 25 resolutions are to be placed before the session of the National Liberal Federation tomorrow.

One resolution, it is understood, expresses satisfaction at the association of the Congress Party with the working of the Constitution. A resolution on Federation expresses dissatisfaction at the scheme laid down in the Government of India Act for Central and Provincial constitutions and at the same time expresses the view that the constitution of India should be placed on the same basis as the constitutions of self-governing States constituting the Government, which has Britain for its centre and inferiority of status of India should cease to exist.

INDIA'S STATUS.

The Federation demands that India should without delay, be placed on the status of a completely Self-Governing State and the scheme should provide for further expansion, either automatically or with time limits. There should be no provision for recourse to any extraneous authority when further constitutional advance or change is needed.

It is further understood that the Federation will ask the people of India not to stand aloof from the Federation at the centre, when it commences to function and also to protest against the introduction of dyarchy in the Centre and recruitment to higher services by the Secretary of State It will also urge the removal of obstacles to people being entrusted with responsibility for defence without delay and the acceleration of the pace of Indianisation and the inclusion of training in defence in high schools, colleges and universities.

MAHATMA THANKED.

The Federation express satisfaction at the release of detenus and thank the Provincial Governments as well as Mahatma Gandhi for his powerful support and urge the release of the remaining detenus.

In this connection the Federation will also urge the Government of India to abandon Andamans as a Penal Settlement.

The draft resolutions, which are now being discussed by the Subjects Committee are expected to undergo considerable change both before the Subjects Committee and the open session.—A. P.

Behar Delegates

PATNA, Dec. 30.

The following have been returned unopposed as delegates to the Indian National Congress from Patna District Constituency:—

Mr. Mathura Prasad, the Hon. Mr. Anugrahanarian Sinha, Mr. Shah Muhammad Ozain Munimi, Prof. Abdul Bari, Mr. Atul Chandra Ghosh, and Mr. Benodanand Jha.

FROM SHAHABAD

The following persons have been declared elected unopposed as delegates from Shahabad to the Indian National Congress:—

Messrs. Hargobind Misra, Budhanrai Verma, Thakur, Rajkishore, Raghunath Prasad, Ramnagina Singh, Manee Hariraw, Jagatnand Tripathi, Mukutdhari Singh, Jitan Pande, Ramdas Jagjiwanram, Ramjanam Singh, Rajeshwari Prasad and Phulena Thakur.

The following were elected in the election from Shahabad to the Indian National Congress session at Haripura:—

Messrs. Harihar Singh, Biswanath Prasad, Chourasia, Sheopujan Rai, Musafir Hosain and Randhani Singh.—United Press.

Shankarrao Deo Elected

POONA, Dec. 30.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, scored a victory over 2 Socialist opponents and was elected delegate to the Haripura Congress Session from Saswad-Purandar Constituency in Poona District.

Another successful delegate was Mr. Dalichand Parekh. Six candidates contested for two seats.—United Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Stanley Reed, Kumar Shri Fatehsinghji of Limbdi and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gray lunched at Government House on Thursday.

Earl De La Warr, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Lord John Hope, Lord Charles Hope, Lady Joan Hope, Lady Rachel Howard, Lord and Lady Herbert, Major C. G. Toogood, Dr. Dalton and Mr. Garner arrived at Government House on Thursday.

The District Magistrate, Amritsar, has demanded a security of Rs. 200 from Mr Kundan Lal, on his application for a declaration to bring out a monthly paper under the name of "Prem".

"No Invidious Distinctions In Future India State"

SAVARKAR ON HINDU MAHASABHA IDEAL

Special Protection To Minorities Provided They Do Not Infringe Liberty Of Other Communities

AHMEDABAD, December 30.

"Though we form an overwhelming majority in the land we do not want any special privileges for our Hindudom. Nay, more, we are even willing to guarantee special protection for the language, culture and religion of the Mahomedans as a minority, if they also promise not to infringe the equal liberty of other communities in India," declared Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, presiding over the 19th session of the Hindu Mahasabha, which opened here this afternoon.

MAHASABHA IDEAL

He added: "Let the Indian State be purely Indian. Let it not recognise any invidious distinctions whatsoever with regard to franchise, public services, offices and taxation on the grounds of religion and race. Let no cognizance be taken whatsoever of a man being a Hindu or a Mahomedan, a Christian or a Jew. Let all citizens of the Indian State be treated according to their individual worth, irrespective of their religious or racial percentage in the general population. Let their language and script be the national language and script of the Indian State, which is understood by an overwhelming majority of the people as happens in every other State in the world. Let no religious bias be allowed to tamper with that language and script. Let "one man, one vote" be the general rule irrespective of caste, creed, race or religion.

"If such an Indian State is kept in view Hindu Sanghatanists, in the interest of Hindu Sanghatan itself, will be the first to offer their whole-hearted loyalty to it.

"I for one and the thousands of Mahasabhaites like me, have set this ideal of the Indian State as our political goal, ever since the beginning of our political career and shall continue to work for its consummation to the end of our life."—A. P.

TO EVOLVE UNITED INDIA

Thakor On Mahasabha's Objects

In the course of his welcome address at Nineteenth Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, held at Ahmedabad, Mr. K. K. Thakor, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—

The organizers of the conference found it by no means an easy task to clear a serious misunderstanding prevailing amongst many of the citizens, that they should keep aloof from this conference as the Hindu Mahasabha was communal organization, whose activities did not fit in with the work of the Rastriya Mahasabha, the un-official Parliament of India. May I in this connection say that in order to be a patriot, one need not be untrue to his religion and that it is quite practicable for a man to be a true nationalist and also to perform well, his duties to his family, caste or creed.

AIM OF HINDU MAHASABHA.

The Hindu Mahasabha, has been founded with the object of safe-guarding the social, cultural, economic and political interests of the Hindus.

MINORITY PROBLEM.

The problem of minorities is not peculiar to India. In the post-war Europe there were many countries including Turkey with equally acute communal problems. There were German minorities in Poland and Czechoslovakia, the Turkish minority cap in Greece and vice versa and the only safeguards the minorities were assured of by Treaties of the League of Nations, were as "regards religious, linguistic, social and cultural interests."

POSITION OF HINDUS.

Out of the 250 seats assigned to British India in the Federal Assembly, the Hindus, on the population basis, should have got 187 seats, while they were allotted only 105; the Mahomedans on the other hand though entitled to about 62 seats secured (83) seats.

I do not wish to bore you with figures and so content myself with saying in general that vis-a-vis the Mahomedans, the Hindus lost all along the line; that in the province where the Muslims were in minority they not only retained their existing weightage but got additional weightage while in the provinces like Bengal and Punjab, where the Hindus were in minority, they not only got no weightage but were even allotted less seats than they would have been entitled to, on the population basis.

STRENGTHEN MAHASABHA.

Under the present constitution of India the Mahomedans are a privileged community, enjoying special rights and privileges; if their leader thinks it necessary for them to unite and fight for their rights, how much more, it is necessary for the Hindus, who have to regain lost ground, to do so?

May I consequently, from this platform request the Hindu Sanatanists, Arya Samajists, Sikhs, Jains etc. to enrol as members of the Hindu Mahasabha, to lend the organization their material and moral support and thus to strengthen the hands of its leaders in safeguarding the legitimate interests of the Hindus?

Haripura Delegates From Ratnagiri

(From Our Correspondent)
RATNAGIRI, December 29.

The results of the elections of the remaining constituencies of the Ratnagiri district were declared to-day. They are as follows:— RAJAPUR-SAWANTWADI RURAL CONSTITUENCY:—Mr. B. S. Shejwalkar.

MALWAN-VENGURLA URBAN:—Mr. Y. G. Thakur.

CHIPLUN-KHED-DAPOLI RURAL:—Mr. B. S. Mehta.

COASTAL STEAMER FARES

A committee for inquiring into the present rates of fares of the coast line fares, is to be appointed by the District Congress Committee, which meets at Malwan on 2nd January, 1938. It is thickly rumoured that the present fares being lower than what the steamer companies would have them to be the steamer companies are likely to increase them, thus entailing hardship on the poor Konkan passengers. The District Congress Committee have therefore before them a suggestion for organizing strong opposition to any such move on the part of the steamer companies. An association to guard the interests of passengers on this coast is badly needed.

Mr. B. R. Rane, M.L.A., is at present engaged in touring the Vengurla taluka with a view to organizing the peasant population for support to Congress and for redress of their grievances.

Shivanandji Elected

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, December 30

Shivanandji has been elected a delegate of Haripura Congress from Halar-Yalawad section defeating Ismail Hirani.

A. I. T. U. C. PRESIDENTSHIP

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

Keen contest is reported going on between Labour leaders over the election of the new President and General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which meets at Delhi during the week-end.

Mr. M. N. Roy, who is attending the session is said to be in the run as against Dr. Suresh Banerji of Bengal.

Mr. Dange of Bombay is also another aspirant.

TWENTY-FIVE FEET OF LAZY INTESTINES MEAN TROUBLE

In the normal human being the small intestine measures twenty feet in length and the large or lower intestine five feet. It is during the passage through the small intestine that the good in the food we eat is absorbed into the system. In the lower intestine the waste matter accumulates for final elimination. One can imagine the trouble that is being stored up if either the small or the large intestine neglects its work. The system becomes slowly poisoned and rheumatism, sciatica, blood disorders, biliousness, nervous dyspepsia—" the thousand ills the flesh is heir to "—make their appearance.

At the first indication of lazy intestinal action or sluggish liver, take Andrews Liver Salt—the world's finest tonic laxative. The improvement in your health will be immediately apparent. Your small intestine, cleansed and soothed, will pass into the blood stream the vital elements necessary to promote well-being. Your liver stimulated as Andrews Liver Salt can and does stimulate it, will speed up digestion and store up greater reserves of energy for the body's use. Your lower intestine will move the waste before poisons are allowed to accumulate.

Nowhere is Andrews Liver Salt more beneficial than in tropical climates, where its cooling and purifying of the blood are so essential. The pleasant effervescence of Andrews makes it an enjoyable health drink, to be taken in safety and with regularity by young and old. All Chemists and Stores sell it.

Motoring & Aviation

Qualifications For Commercial Pilot's Licence

DELHI FLYING CLUB PRESIDENT ANSWERED

(By R. N. Chowla)

A few days ago I read an article dealing with the training of the pilots in India, written by no less a person than the President of the Delhi Flying Club. I suppose most of the people interested in aviation must have read the article as carefully as I did, but for myself I must admit that the more I read it, the more surprised I was, to think that a distinguished and responsible person like the President of a Flying Club, should have treated so important a subject as aviation, in so light-hearted and irresponsible a manner.

LOWERING THE STANDARD?

He says we must not lower the standard or qualification of our pilots. Who said that we should lower the standard and qualification of our pilots? On the contrary, I have been pressing and advocating all along that we should have as high a standard of qualification for our pilots as they have in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Holland, Japan, Egypt, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other countries which I could easily name. For in all these countries mentioned above, the standard and qualification for the commercial pilots' licence is 100 hours. But to impose a higher standard than the rest of the world only on India, I say, is not standard, but a clever camouflage beneath which the Department of Aviation wants to place flying beyond the reach of an average Indian, interested in aviation as a career. I challenged in my last article to name a single country in the world in which the cost of a commercial pilot's licence is as high as in India; but your correspondent has not done so. He could not, for there is none. Instead of this he has made a statement without a foundation. For instance he says, "as far as I have been able to ascertain, no country in the world has a lower requirement for pilots B Licence, in other words Commercial Pilot's Licence, than 100 hours, and in the most countries 200 hours." He says in most countries 200 hours. Now if that is the case, how is it that your correspondent does not oblige us with the names of these countries? The only country he mentions is U.S.A. But there is another one also, South Africa and the reason why they have 200 hours' standard in these countries is that the price of petrol is so low and consequently flying facilities so economical that to the trainee's 100 hours or 200 hours make but slight difference. But the position in India is quite the reverse. Here already training charges are the highest. As your correspondent rightly points out an aircraft delivered in India costs nearly 20 per cent. more than it does in the country of its manufacture, petrol is nearly 50 per cent. higher, spares and servicing are at least 30 per cent. higher. So in a country like India in which flying facilities are already so costly to impose two hundred hours for a Commercial Pilot's Licence, can have no other motive than the one I have pointed out, that the Department wants to discourage our young men from taking up aviation.

BAD WEATHER FLYING

Then your correspondent says, that conditions in India are perfect for flying most of the year; therefore the average pilot trained in India does not get as much experience of bad weather flying as do pilots elsewhere; by which he implies that that one hundred hours elsewhere is equal to two hundred hours in India. Then how is it, I want to ask your worthy correspondent, that Indians trained in England as commercial pilots and passed by the Air Ministry, London, have to do another extra one-hundred hours' training before they are given the commercial pilot's licence? Is it that a pilot used to fly in rain, mist, snow and fog which are the characteristics for British climate, cannot fly under the perfect Indian climatic conditions?

PROVINCIAL STANDARDS

But the most interesting part of your correspondent's article is the last paragraph, in which he ridicules my idea of making aviation a provincial subject. He say, "it will be a bright How-do-you-do if one province should have low standard for the training of pilots and another province a higher standard. How then can regulations of safety be accomplished if we have to stop at the border of each province and change pilots." Now this paragraph is absolutely the limit. If he had read the convention of the "International Commission for Air Navigation" he would not have committed such a grave mistake as to think that pilots will have to be changed at every border of a province. Before making such a misleading statement, I think he would have done well to consult Chapter 3, Article 13, of the "International Convention for Air Navigation", relating to regulation of Aerial Navigation, in which it is clearly said thus—"Certificates of air-worthiness and competency and licences issued or rendered valid by the State whose nationality the aircraft possesses, in accordance with the regulations established by Annex B and Annex E and hereafter by the International Commission for Air Navigation shall be recognised as valid by other State". Then in Chapter 4, Article 15 of the same Convention, it says, "Every aircraft of a contracting State has the right to cross the air space of another contracting State without landing." From which it is quite clear that the question of stopping at the frontier and changing pilots does not arise and if your correspondent had flown beyond the Delhi Province, as I have done over 30 different countries, he would have known that machine-flying from one country to another has not to do the penance he prescribes.

Another thing on which great emphasis is laid by your correspondent is that aviation should be internationalised. Well, the answer is, it is already internationalised, at least in India, and it is so much internationalised that God help us from this internationalism and I think it is time we turned a bit the other way.

Poona Nurses Form Union

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Poona nurses took place under the presidentship of Shrimati Laxmibai Thuse, M.L.A., to consider the question of establishing Nurses' Union and to elect an executive.

Shrimati Laxmibai Thuse in her speech advised the nurses to form a Union and the following executive was formed:—

Shrimati Laxmibai Thuse, M.L.A., President; Shri. Ambubai Wadekar, Vice-President; Miss G. V. Ketkar and Dr. D. B. Gupte, Secretaries, and eleven others as members.

The fees for the membership is Re. 1 per year. The formal opening ceremony will take place in January 1938.

SECONDARY TEACHERS CONFER

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail.)

The fourth session of the Secondary Teachers' Conference of the Ratnagiri District and Sawantwadi State was held at Rajapur on the 26th, 27th and 28th December under the presidentship of Prof. M. R. Paranjpe of Poona. Delegates representing almost every important middle school or high school in the district and Sawantwadi State were present. Besides the delegates Messrs S. S. Naik, R. V. Parulekar, Municipal Schools Secretary of Bombay, attended and helped the deliberations of the Conference.

Principal Kulkarni of the Rajapur High School, as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the guests and said that it was a happy coincidence that they were meeting at a time when farreaching changes were contemplated in the system of education in the country by a popular Government.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe made a clear exposition of the conception of "National Education". The distinction of ordinary and national education did not consist in the difference in small details, but, said the speaker, it consisted in a broad demarcation of mental attitudes, what we lack at the present day is independence of mind. Teachers act as if they were slaves to the Department of Public Instruction, which in its turn, leaves them no scope of developing their independent sense of national outlook. Finally the speaker pleaded for unity all round, and encouragement of the idea that we are component parts of the same nation.

On the next two days, various lectures were delivered by educational experts on the technique of teaching. The guests expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the Agricultural School at Rajapur, which is an ambitious venture of the Rajapur Educational Association, and which promises to develop into an ideal and model institution in this part of the Presidency.

Efforts Towards Birth Control Are Sheer Cowardice

KAKA KALELKAR'S VIEWS ON MARRIAGE—ADVICE TO 'VARSITY HOSTEL STUDENTS

(From A Correspondent)

As a result of an invitation by Mr. K. M. Gandhi Kaka Kalelkar visited the University Hostel on Monday last. A pleasant discourse was held for two hours between Kaka Saheb and the resident students of the Hostel on "Students and Marriage". A battery of questions were put to Kaka Saheb and thereby the students were able to know his views about marriage.

As can be collected from the whole discourse Kaka Saheb believes that marriage is a personal question of the bride and the bridegroom, and any influence on the part of the parents to make the marriage a failure—consciously or unconsciously is unwanted. So in cases of a clash between the children and the parents in matters regarding marriage, the opinion of the parents should carry little weight. Importance should be given to the opinion of the parties directly concerned.

Opining on the inability of students to marry due to economic dependence and the said unemployment Kaka Saheb said that one should stop to be a student (in the academic sense) at 24 or 25, unless one is a research scholar and the unemployment trouble is mainly with the educated people because they choose to remain away from honest labour; otherwise there is no trouble if the educated take pride in any honest job. Kaka Saheb believes that woman also should earn to relieve her husband from a big burden. Plain living and high thinking should be the ideal of a cultured man. Kaka Saheb prefers love after marriage rather than prior to marriage, though he does not oppose the latter.

NO HARM IN INTERMARRIAGES

As regards the polygamic instincts of both men and women he admitted that it is a biological fact, no doubt, but he said that the facts of life are not the laws of life. To call ourselves cultured and civilized, to become human beings from brutes or animals, we should win over that instinct at any cost.

Kaka Saheb does not see any harm in inter-caste or inter-provincial marriages but he has objections for inter-religious marriages on the ground that the culture is altogether different in different religions. Even in that case if the culture is found to be the same, he sees no harm for such marriages. Caste or creed distinctions should never come in the way of a happy union.

BIRTH CONTROL

Kaka Saheb believes that all efforts towards Birth Control are cowardice.

Men must be able to earn and give their children the necessary culture required to make them self-supporting after the age of sixteen.

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Start the day with a glassful of Taj Vitamin Rich Fruit Juice. It has a wonderful tonic effect—so cooling, so refreshing, that you'll forget the heat. And in addition, this Taj drink brings you all the fresh flavour and health-building vitamins of the world's juiciest fruits—retained by special process.
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hamida-Gunga Fight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A lot of controversy seems to have been raised in regard to the Gunga-Hamida fight on Sunday last. I have waded through a good amount of it and find that almost all versions are garbled. I am neither a wrestling fan nor an authority on such matters. But having been present very near the ring and having witnessed the fight at close-quarters, I have to put the following before the public as a fair layman's view. The controversy is mainly regarding and should be restricted to the finale of the bout. It is no use, so far as the result of the fight is concerned, to beat about the bush as to what happened before the finale was reached, as it is bound to prejudice a clear conception of what verdict the public should form. Messrs. Maitra and Rajaram Trivedi were the judges, as a layman could grasp, on that day. There was no need to declare it. It was quite obvious—Mr. Maitra was sitting inside the roped-in area round the ring and Pt. Trivedi was moving about there. Cheqa Pahelwan was undoubtedly the judge—or one of them—on previous occasions, when he used to sit on a chair inside the roped area. On the day of the fight in question he was not at his usual place. So any layman can say that so far as the present fight was concerned, Cheqa Pahelwan had nothing to say except in the capacity of a spectator, at the best a professional spectator. Next with regard to the rules governing the fight, all the bouts at the Azad Maidan Stadium have been decided on the principle that the fight was won when both the shoulders touched the ground. Now as Mr. Maitra has clearly pointed out Gunga's one shoulder was on the ground, but both the shoulders had not touched the ground when Hamida was acclaimed by his party and 'evaporated' as Mr. Maitra has put, from the ring. I, who was sitting just a few seats away from the announcer, waited for the three minutes and when Mr. Motwani got up on the chair to announce the result I was by his side. And between Hamida's leaving the ring and Mr. Motwani's announcement there was not the space of more than three minutes. And at this stage when the referee Mr. Deoraj, called for Hamida, the latter was nowhere to be found. And then only as conventionally it is held—when an opponent does not appear in the ring, when the referee calls him, at the end of the stipulated period, —did the verdict go for Gunga. But this is not the 'winning' of the fight. It is a victory by the default of the opponent's not appearing in the ring, when called in the stipulated time. Whether Hamida has the intention of fighting Gunga again for vindicating his alleged claim of having beaten Gunga is not known. But the present fight can only be called an indecisive one, so far as the palm of victory is concerned. One more point need to be clearly mentioned here. At the time of the finale both the opponents were 'partly' outside the ring, that is outside the loose-soil area and part of Gunga's body, with Hamida's hold on it, was on the concrete border of the 'ring' proper. The referee's whistle which Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan says he heard, but which "I did not" though within six or eight yards of him, could have been only for bringing the opponents inside the ring and not for a victory in favour of one or the other. To take such a view is to misread the whole situation. And to allege that there would have been a general fight if the alleged victor had remained in the ring, even only till the final verdict was given by the referee and the judges, is drawing too much on imagination in Bombay—especially when a few police officers and a number of constables were already in the stadium and would have effectively checked the same, though they could not stop the general confusion throughout the stadium. And on this excuse to justify the 'unceremonious' departure of Hamida, the alleged victor, and his party before the verdict was announced by the referee and the judges—the former of whom called on Hamida to continue the fight—is very unfair both to Gunga and the thousands and thousands of spectators, who waited till Hamida was found to have departed from the stadium, and then went away disappointed, after the referee declared to that effect. In the interests of fairness and truth, I hope you will kindly publish this.—Yours etc.,

LAYMAN SPECTATOR.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Broadcast The Judgment

MUKUND RAO suggests that the judgment of the Lahore High Court in the recent torture case should be printed in the various provincial languages and distributed among the police force as also among the public. The correspondent also approves the suggestion that Congress Ministries must take the necessary steps to prohibit such disgraceful practices.

Worli Tenants' Union

V. M. MENON welcomes the formation of a union by the tenants of the Worli Chawls and hopes that it will be recognised by the authorities. The correspondent requests the Union to consider immediately the coercive methods adopted by the authorities for the realisation of rents.

Ending Quackery

R. D. BUGWADIA welcomes the proposed legislation to prohibit the practice of quackery, and hopes that the Bill which will be introduced by the Hon. Dr. Gilder in the ensuing session of the Assembly will be duly passed.

Ejection Of Students

MANI KANT TIWARI protests against the forceful ejection of some students from a railway compartment by a party of soldiers at Lucknow station, and requests the All-India Students' Federation to take the necessary steps regarding this incident.

II

To The Editor of "The Caronicle"

Sir,—I was present at the Gunga-Hamida fight. Let me say from the outset that I yield to none in my admiration for Gama, Imambux and Hamida, but after the letter of Ali Bahadur Khan in today's issue of your paper, I cannot remain silent. The letter contains much destortion of truth and it is really painful to read an M.L.A. supporting a contestant in a match, who has flouted rulings and decision of the appointed referee and the judges. But knowing that it was he who took away Gama and his party in his own car, one need not be surprised at his views and attitude. If Chakka was allowed near the ring side anybody can understand that it was due to his having rendered some help to the management at the time of the smaller fights And the place where Chakka was sitting was the furtherest point in the ring side from the place where Hamida and Gunga were wrestling and which as Ali Bahadur Khan admits was near the place where Gunga's Party sat. Then, again, if, Gunga was beaten, Hamida would not have remained silent. With all honour to him, I must say, Hamida on the contrary, was trying to start—renewing wrestling with Gunga but was only prevailed upon and dragged away by Chakka who according to Ali Bahadur Khan, said to Hamida, 'Kusti ho gai, chhod deo". Here, I may say, I have high regards for Chakka as a Pehlwan. Many a time I have sat by his side and listened to his sermons with full respect. Here in this case, I think Chakka was swayed away by emotions. As regards Ali Bahadur Khan's claim of Hamida's superiority, none who had seen this fight need be reminded how the 'masti" of Hamida vanished before the powerful "Jhatkas" of the mighty Gunga. There is still much to say about this fight, but I think, here, this should suffice.—Yours etc.,

DOLLY BHOGIJI.

Zoroastrian Blocks,
Chikalwadi, Tardeo, Bombay,
Bombay, December 30.

Right Lead

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to read in the papers that the All-India Muslim Students' Conference has given the right lead to the Muslim Community and to the country by deprecating separate communal conferences even for students. The younger generation of Muslims has realized that there can be no separate problems for Muslim students as such. Then difficulties and problems are common to all students—whether educational or employments. The younger generation wants to break the existing communal bonds which divide the Indian nation into unhealthy channels. The students condemn communalism of any kind. This is the most hopeful sign of the times.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Improvement Of Agricultural Education

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I believe that the following suggestions would be helpful in improving the present system of agricultural education. (1) Admission to the College, to be given to those only who are either farmers or zamindars: or to those who promise to take up agriculture after leaving the College. (2) Degree to be given when the student has worked with a farmer and satisfied him for at least 6 months, if not a year.

I am told that attention is being paid to make the students work for about 6 months as farmers. I believe this would change the attitude of students to some extent. (3) Jobs to be given to the farmer graduates—who will take keen interest in improving the condition of agriculturists by mixing with them and bringing them round to take up to improvements.

But that is so far as future is concerned. What should be done at present? The new graduates and the past graduates may be tempted by the Government by giving them land free of charge on the following conditions: (i) To cultivate the land in scientific way, suited to average farmer. (ii) To teach to the farmers of the locality and make propaganda for the same.

I am sure that if the above measures are taken the college would turn out graduates that would really develop the nation; and that at least those few past and present graduates that would like to work on the above mentioned terms, would act as nuclei for the development of agriculture.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. RIJHWANI,

Whither Russia?

Has Stalin Forsaken Socialism?

(BY R. S. VYAS.)

Of late even the most ardent admirers of Russia have begun to question her ways, and have begun to ponder whether Russia would actually reach her goal, the classless society, and whether the state would ever wither away. Like its French predecessor, the Russian Revolution, too, had awakened the fondest hopes of a man's heart, and inspite of the bitter opposition and vile propaganda by the capitalists and vested interests the inauguration of the dictatorship of the proletariat was looked upon by the mass of humanity as the day of their liberation. And now all these hopes seem to have fallen to the ground.

In the early years of the Soviet dictatorship, if there were failings they were not taken seriously, for Russia then was hedged round with difficulties, and had to find her way through them. But gradually the regime began to strengthen, and at last was firmly set So the early Mistakes can be forgiven, but when a regime has been firmly established and continues to make mistakes, they can not be easily pardoned.

A World Movement.

Let us take specific instances and not go into generalisations. One of the main tenets of Socialism is that it is out to better the condition of the workers of the world, and its aim is to bring about a revolution in the whole world At least it was so before Stalin interpreted Socialism, or communism for the matter of that. Socialism was never Nationalistic in outlook and hence its motto "Workers of the world Unite." It was proposed that whenever any where socialism is established, that country should try to bring about revolution in the whole world. For it was thought that Socialism in one country was not enough, and may not be able to stand alone.

Of course there were another class of thinkers in Russia that they should first consolidate and then try to foster revolutions elsewhere. And in the early years of the Soviet Regime this provided a bitter controversy, which was brought to an end by the explusion of Trotsky from Russia and the assumption of power by Stalin. Trotsky is a believer in international revolution while Stalin says that Socialism firmly settled in Russia was good enough.

Nationalistic Orientation.

This culmination of the controversy set Russia in a definite direction, and gradually Russia became more and more nationalistic in outlook. The conception of world revolution was abandoned so far as practice was concerned, though it might still be held in theory. But lately a few reports were published in the Press that Stalin discredits the notion altogether. This no doubt caused a feeling of depression amongst those who thought Russia was their deliverer and champion.

Those Executions.

But apart from this, the trend of affairs in Russia during the past two years shows that all is not well there. The executions—too numerous to count—that were carried out, particularly of those who once were the mainstay of the Soviet regime, and had taken an active part in bringing about, revolution, is sad indeed. But more so because it throws light on the trend of affairs in Russia.

It is made out that all these persons—including some of the most notable leaders of the October Revolution—were plotting against the state, and were helping enemy states (Japan and Germany) with information, in short were engaged in espionage sabotaging. And some of them during trials are said to have confessed their crimes. But the conflicting news stories, and the way things are conducted by G. P. U. makes one highly suspicious of the whole procedue, and certainly things can not be taken at their face value.

Something Wrong.

There are two things that can be said about it. One, that however guilty the leaders must have been, they should not have been shot. They might have been either expelled or should have been allowed to stay in Russia without any power, or even as prisoners. To these people Revolution owed its birth and it was due to them that they should have been allowed to live in peace under it. Now this deed of Stalin will remain one of the blackest deed in Russian History

Another thing that comes to our mind is that if there is such a widespread disaffection with the present regime, that even the most responsible people and officials are tempted to betray their country into the hands of foreign powers, there must be something seriously wrong with the present regime. And this cannot be corrected by shooting, but by removing the defects and reforming the present policy.

Stalin's Dictatorship.

Probably the fault lies with Stalin's dictatorship. Of late Stalin has been much criticised by his former colleague Trotsky for these executions. No doubt the difference of opinion was the cause of rift between them but that cannot wholly explain the situation. In his 'The Revolution Betrayed' Trotsky severely criticises Stalin for his policy, also.

From all this we come to think that Stalin's Dictatorship is not following the path which would lead to the millennium of classless society, the ultimate goal of the proletariat dictatorship. There is a great deal of concentration of power in Stalin's hand, not unlike the dictatorship of Hitler and Mussolini. And in this power the personality of these persons which has been exalted by hero-worship plays a great part. This exaltation may not be against Nazi or Fascist tenets but this clearly is against the tenets of Socialism. And in most other ways too the dictatorship of the proletariat is not quite unlike that of Germany and Italy.

Concentration of Power.

Another thing is that this concentration of power in the hands Stalin is on the increase. firstly because of these executions and secondly because of the changes resulting after these. No doubt there are some extenuating circumstances, because Russia has on both its sides powerful enemies who look forward to spoils in its territories. But this is to ascertain extent can be said about other countries in Europe. Still no where else do we find so many political executions.

The conclusion of all this is that Russia is becoming more and more a personal dictatorship, and that it is not following the path of Socialism. In Socialism dictatorship is a transitory phase, and ultimately the State was to wither away is its functions were taken one by one by other bodies. But it is hardly so even after two decades of Soviet dictatorship, and even after Russia has been completely industrialised, and is quite powerful from the military point of view.

Status of Law.

Amongst other things, one instance has clearly afforded proof of the above tendencies of centralisation of power in one hand and of making of State all important. It is about the status of law in Soviet Russia. One of the foremost jurist, Dr. A. Pushakanis had summarised the concept of law according to Socialism as follows.

1. The State, law and morals are concepts and attribution of bourgeois society, incompatible with Socialist forms.

2. Laws of all kinds reflect relationship between owners of property, and is primarily intended to regulate such relationships.

3 State and law begin to wither away from the moment a proletarian dictatorship is established.

This conception of law fitted in to Socialistic thinking well and for 13 years was considered to be right. But last spring Stalin announced that this was wrong, and his mouthpiece, Mr. Krylemko Commissar of Justice, who had formerly supported Pushakanis, declared "I regard as a dangerous mistake that statement that our law has never been in any way similar to bourgeois law." Previously there were no fixed crimes and punishments and law was 'kept flexible and vague so as not to become a fetish'. But the new codes have drafted precise formulations of crime and their punishments.

This latter theory, however more expedient from political point of, view, does not fit into Socialistic scheme of things. The law is generally to strengthen, the power in the hands of the administrators, or a particular class of society, but when both of these things are to go from Socialistic life, these should be weakened rather than strengthened.

The Forgotten Goal.

These are clear indications, that wherever Russia may be going, it is not going on the straight road to Socialism or classless society. The benefit that Russia may have derived from being dragged from a backward state to the foremost in the community of industrialised nations, and by having become militarily a first class power are no doubt considerable, but they have not achieved what was expected of them. Particularly, the Stalin regime is responsible for it, and is leading Russia away from Socialism.

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"Education Essentially An Art"

Tagore Enumerates Defects Of Education System

CALCUTTA: Dec. 29.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following message to the New Educational Fellowship Conference which commenced sitting here to-day, under the presidentship of Justice C. C. Biswas:——

Though my frail health deprives me of the privilege of being present in the midst of this distinguished gathering, I have great pleasure in welcoming you all on this occasion, which is distinguished by the presence of our guests from overseas. I am particularly happy to note the international character of this conference, for, though each country may have its particular problem claiming particular solution, true education, like all great arts, must have its basis in principles that condition human development everywhere.

It may be my bias as an artist, but education seems to me essentially an art whose problem we solve not by discussing systems but by discovering creative sources of inspiration. When this source is a human one it dwells in a teacher who is ever a student and therefore through whom a perennial intellectual eagerness acts as a dynamic force spreading in its surroundings a disinterested impulse for knowledge.

Those who have garnered for good their stock-in-trade as school masters and shut their minds against the growing harvest of truth can only reproduce their lessons as gramophone records, repeating with dull accuracy stale passages from second-hand stores. They burden the minds but seldom nourish it.

Teachers should be ideal comrades of those whom they teach and through the course of teaching their own minds should be stirred in sympathy with the stirrings of the young minds. The joy of imbibing lessons oneself ought to find its true expression in infusing it in others.

When we see such a living enthusiasm lacking in those who act as guides to their pupils, who are ready to raise to them ruling rods from a distance but not offer them the helping hand by their side, as too often is the case, they should be reminded that they have chosen a wrong vocation and should for the sake of humanity change it without delay for that of a a jail warden. A genuine sympathy and respect for the students create an atmosphere of freedom in the classes which is indispensable to the commerce of culture which is named education.

School Surrounding.

"Another stream of inspiration ever flowing towards us comes from the heart of mother nature where she is generous in her gift of light and sky, in the colourful pageantry of her seasons.

I can never forget the misery which I suffered as a boy when I was daily deprived of human sympathy within the school walls and nature's ministration of beauty around them.

Young minds gradually forget their need of these vitamines of life and are taught to rely upon some substitute fare of lessons considered to be principal elements in the muscle building of the intellect. I believe that it is imperatively necessary that all important educational institutions should be founded in those places where nature reveals her eternal majesty of beauty and grandeur according to which our places of pilgrimage have generally been chosen in India.

Consecration of our life waits to be received from nature's own hand and it should accompany our training of heart, mind and imagination, a training which is not only for the production of timber of a high market value, if mind could be compared to a tree, but for exhibiting the wealth of its flowers which contributes to the joy of creation, often without our noticing it.

National Mind.

"Another necessary factor of education is the environment of national mind. But unfortunately we have not had the opportunity of cultivating it in India for over a century and such a privation can never be compensated for by the establishment of law and order, which our government has so often boasted of, and which is merely an imposition from outside, superficial in its genuineness.

In the olden days in India there was a uniformity of culture, having its guardians and centres of distribution, in different places which may be called university towns. Like as in the organ of the heart, the life blood of the common culture was generated and kept pure in these places where great scholars gathered and owned their sacred responsibility to the society to offer their learning freely to those who came to claim it. To-day our few universties are like oasis in the heart of a vast desert of illiteracy whose gifts are for a few, producing a language and mental diet that remain foreign to the multitude.

Such a meagre education, product of very narrow reservation plots, often has reactionary symptoms on the nature of those who are classed as the educated, the strong gravitational pull of their surroundings violently dragging them back into the dark cell of mediaeval unreason. Such as education can never attain its depth of reality and when our foreign critics laugh at some manifestation of our imperfection, very often turning it into a propaganda for humiliating us before the world, they seem to be blissfully ignorant of their own responsibility for such a tragically stupid result.

Social Environment.

"Nor may we underrate the great influence exercised on the child's mind by the values that prevail in the society in which he is born and brought up. If these values be perverted, no sort or amount of formal education can save the child from their destructive effect.

For these values effect the mind as subtly and surely as the physical climate on the body. Good education of children is not possible unless good ideals govern the society. Methods of education may be modern and scientific but they will only chain and debase the mind more effectively if the purposes they serve are ignoble. Educationists therefore must remain more or less helpless in an age where collective greed is glorified as patriotism and inhuman butchery is made the measure of heroism.

"I have taken the liberty of drawing your attention to the universal principles that must govern the value of education as an art and determine its success for good or ill. As regards the particular problems that relate to this country I leave them for your mature deliberations, which I shall read with great pleasure. My own ideas regarding these problems. I have emphasised so often before my countrymen that I am reluctant to reiterate what have come to be regarded as mere platitudes. And platitudes indeed all ideas tent to become unless worked out in some living form. I am therefore glad that some of you will be coming after the conference to our Ashram at Santiniketan where I may be able to show you how I have struggled for the last thirty years to create for our children an appropriate atmosphere, giving it the principal place in our programme of teaching. For atmosphere there must be for developing the sensitiveness of soul, for affording mind its true freedom of sympathy.

Mass Education

"Now that Mahatma Gandhi has taken up the cause of mass education in earnest we may be sure of great results in the near future. Already great interest has been roused in the country and controversy provoked over the question whether education can be made self-supporting. Before you too are likewise provoked in violent agreement or disagreement with the proposal, I would remind you that Gandhiji's genius is essentially practical, which means that his practice is immeasurably superior to his theory.

As the scheme stands on paper, it seems to assume that material utility, rather than development of personality, is the end of education, that while education in the true sense of the word may be still available for a chosen few who can afford to pay for it, the utmost that the masses can have is to be trained to view the world they live in the perspective of the particular craft they are to employ for their livelihood. It is true that as things are, even that is much more than what the masses are actually getting but it is nevertheless unfortunate that, even in our ideal scheme, education should be doled out in insufficient rations to the poor, while the feast remains reserved for rich.

I cannot congratulate a society or a nation that calmly excluded play from the curriculum of the majority of its children's education and gives in its stead a vested interest to the teachers in the market value of the pupils' labour. But these defects seem such only on paper for no man loves the children of the poor more than the Mahatma, and we may be sure that when the scheme is actually worked out by him we shall discover in it only one more testimony to the genius of this practical sage whose deeds surpass his words.—United Press.

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Protection For Paper Industry

Tariff Board Asked To Re-investigate Question

The Government of India's decision to request the Tariff Board to re-examine the question of protection enjoyed by the paper and paper pulp industries in India with a view to seeing if the present protective measures should be continued after 31/3/39 is announced in a communique issued by the Secretary of the Tariff Board.

The communique says:—

The Tariff Board is requested to re-examine the question of the protection enjoyed by the paper and paper pulp industries in India and to report what protective measures (if any) should be continued after the 31st March 1939.

If the Tariff Board is satisfied during the course of its investigations that the revenue surcharge on the paper protective duties is no longer justifiable it will be at liberty to make its recommendations in this behalf in advance of its main report.

In making its recommendations the Tariff Board will take all relevant considerations into account including those stated in parts (b) and (c) of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th February 1923.

Firms or persons interested in the paper making industry or in industries dependent on the use of paper who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board.

Firms or persons interested in the enquiry should submit written representations (with 4 spare copies) embodying such views as they wish the Board to take into consideration not later than the 25th January, 1938, to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Secretariat, Poona. —A. P.

Mr. Lachhmadas, President, Hosiery Workmen's Association has sent a telegram to the Punjab Government protesting against the action of the local authorities in putting Sardar Gurbax Singh, Municipal Commissioner and a Labour Leader (recently prosecuted), in "C" class in Ludhiana Jail.

Congress Govts. Must Encourage Ayurvedic And Unani Systems

Dr. Ramchandra Bhoir, President of the Bombay Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Medical Association writes:—

There was no law under British rule in India making it compulsory for medical practitioners to be registered. Under Congress Raj, however, a Bill is to be brought forward making it obligatory on all Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners to be registered and those who fail to do so are liable to be punished to the extent of six months' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. Medical practitioners must do everything in their power to organise resistance to such an unjust and tyrannous law.

The medicines used by Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners are all home-made products. The money spent on them remains in the country and the Congress which is pledged to encourage Swadeshi, should have been the last to contemplate a measure calculated to discourage home industries.

We should expect Congress Ministries to introduce Ayurvedic and Unani treatment in all Government and public hospitals instead of discouraging them even in private practice. Congress Governments must also start schools and colleges for education in these systems.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF PRESIDENCY

Resolutions To Be Moved At Bombay Council Session

The following supplementary provisional agenda for the First Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commencing at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 12th January 1938 at 2 p.m.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia will move the following resolutions:—

This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay the need for keeping the Dak Bungalows in the Province in proper condition, with the necessary furniture and fittings.

Mr. S. R. Davar, will move the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to Government to introduce an external side to the University of Bombay, as in case of the University of London, particularly with regard to Vocational Degrees, with a view to make higher education more self-suppirting than it is at present; as well as to afford an opportunity to those actually engaged in vocations to secure University Degrees by passing necessary tests without having compulsorily to keep terms at affiliated colleges, and to acquire the theoretical training simultaneously with practical experience thereby saving time and bringing higher education within the reach of the largest number of young men and women of this country without being a burden to the State as well as to the parents as at present.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, will move the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a representative Committee to enquire into and report upon the extent of acute unemployment among the middle and the lower classes in this Province and to suggest remedies and methods for checking and improving the situation.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a representative Committee to make a comprehensive industrial survey of the Province of Bombay and to report and suggest ways and means on the followng points:—

(1) The possibilities of starting and developing small and big industries;

(2) The tpye of vocational instructions to be provided;

(3) The standard of such vocational instructions;

and

(4) The number of recruits which can be absorbed as per recommendations made by Messrs. A. Abbot and S. H. Wood in their report on education reorgaisation in India

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a representative Committee to enquire into and report upon the advisability of starting a system of Provident Fund for that of Pension in the case of Government employees in the Province of Bombay in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 200 or less.

SEEDS OF INDIAN ARMY AND NAVY

Calcutta Mayor Opens Seva Samity Scout Mela

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

'We see before us the future leaders and servants of the nation,' said Mr. S. K. Roy Choudhury, Mayor of Calcutta in declaring open the 9th Seva Samity All-India Scout Mela in Park Circus, Calcutta.

"I see before me," he added, "the seeds of the Army and Navy of the India-to-be, for I have no doubt that we must ere long get our own Army and Navy."

He also suggested that the Government should form a National Militia, and requested the Scouts to forget their own individualities, communities and provinces and merge into one nation.

Messages from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. G. S. Arundale, President, Theosophical Society, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister, United Provinces and others were read.

Over 4,000 scouts and girl guides from all parts of India attended the Mela.

The Scouts and Girl Guides gave an interesting demonstration of Indian Scout craft. The day's programme concluded with a route march through the principal streets of the city.—United Press.

CAWNPORE LABOUR ENQUIRY

Useful Purpose Not Likely To Be Served

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

It appears that Cawnpore millowners will succeed in torpedoeing labour enquiry at Cawnpore.

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri M.L.C. member of the Labour Committee is understood to have addressed a letter to the Premier asking him to discontinue further sittings of the Inquiry Committee as no useful purpose will be served unless employers supplied figure relating to wages and rationalization. These figures are not being supplied despite repeated promises.

Information supplied by employers, he contends, promise of supplying such information in course oral evidence would not be of much use as being highly technical it required time study. If the purpose of the Committee is not to be the defeat, the Government should take strong action and compel the millowners to supply relevant information.

The Committee should be empowered under trades dispute act to make employers produce registers and other relevant documents.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

words between French and German newspapers. One of the real difficulties is the lack of sense of humour on the German side and a biting wit on the French side

Lloyd George's Retort

French newspapers, for example, revel in funny stories of Herr Hitler, General Goering and Dr. Goebbels, who are treated to the same light-hearted raillery as that which French statesmen have to endure. Official circles in Berlin take strong exception to seeing in print those artful stories which they know pass, with a twinkling of eyes, from mouth to mouth. Even the German embassies abroad are infected with the same humourless sense of dignity. It takes a lot to make a Nazi minister laugh, which is a misfortune.

In London, one wishes the Nazis had Mr. Lloyd George's keen sense of humour. I am told by a friend in Paris that as he was passing through the city on his way to the South of France, a Parisian journalist tried to interview him. The meeting was promptly changed into an interview with the Frenchman by Mr. Lloyd George. "And what are the French going to do about Spain?' he asked. The journalist countered that with a remark that the French would do nothing unless assured that Britain would back them to the hilt. "Bah!" retorted Mr. Lloyd George, with a gesture that might have conveyed the disgust of all the world as well as his own. "If that's all... then good-bye, good-bye!" Before the journalist could recover his sprightly, white-haired figure of 75 years had gone beyond the range of further words.

Attlee's Visit To Spain

Parliamentary critics of Mr. Attlee, routed over their efforts to make capital out of his visit to Spain, are no doubt sadder and wiser than they were a week ago or they might be at him again. He has dared to write a word to a six-penny pamphlet called "Why Spain Fights On" by Louis Fisher and published by the Union of Democratic Control. He commends it because it "manages to give the background of the events which produced the Popular Front and shows the nature of the reactionary forces of the Franco rebellion." Moreover, he hopes it will be "widely and carefully read by all Labour men and women". It is supposed that it is too much to hope that Mr. Liddall, M.P., for Lincoln, and the other Conservative platforms in his absence will even glance at it, though it is as good a review of Spanish events as any we have come across.

GURUKUL SNATAKS

Sir Gokulchand's Advice At Convocation

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Dec. 28.

Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang, M.L.A., and a former Education Minister of the Punjab delivered this morning the 19th convocation address to the Graduates Gurukul, Brindaban.

After having congratulated the 'Snataks' who had received their degrees this morning after their 14 years' labours the doctor blessed the outgoing graduates and prayed that they might be given strength for utilising their education for the service of the motherland and the community.

An impressive ceremony was witnessed this morning in the 'Ghasi Ram Nagar' where the golden jubilee celebrations of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, United Provinces are taking place. The 19th convocation of the Gurukul University Brindaban, was held in the main pandal. Mr. Madan Mohan Seth, President of the Sabha and the Chancellor of the University presided.

Before coming to the pandal the old graduates and the outgoing graduates paraded through the 'Nagar'. After their arrival in the pandal the havan ceremony was performed by Acharya Brahspatiji, Principal and the outgoing graduates. The 'Havan' being over Mr. Mahendra Partap Shastri, Registrar, put the new gowns on the outgoing graduates. The Principal having advised them on their duties and having taken vows from them that they would strive to reach higher planes the Chancellor presented the degrees.

Thereafter Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang M.L.A., and former Education Minister, Punjab Government, delivered the convocation address.

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WALL STREET STAGES RECOVERY

BOMBAY, Dec 30

NEW YORK COTTON
Cotton displayed improvement on better Liverpool cables but depressing business outlook militates against any material rise with consequent slow demand and narrow price movements.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Cheerful disposition owing to Wall Street recovery and other favourable factors but business restricted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Opened steady but improved on better foreign advices. Later prices gave way due to slow demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Prices advanced on scattered foreign buying but business was generally restricted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

	New York, Dec 30
Previous closing	8.19
To-day's opening	8.22
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	8.25
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

	Liverpool, Dec 30
Previous closing	4.62
To-day's opening	4.60
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 169

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 30

New York cotton displayed improvement following steadiness of Liverpool cables but depressing business outlook militates against any material rise with consequence slow demand and narrow movements.

Trading in March began at 8.22 i.e. three points higher than previous closing prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but soon after demand slowed down and prices yielded little on some liquidation and disappointed selling with price ruling at 8.21.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 30

The following were the opening ranges:—
March (8.11/8.11) 8.22/8.22
May (8.21/8.20) 8.29/8.28
March (8.40/8.40) 8.25/8.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 30

American December (4.62) 4.65
American January (4.63) 4.64
Sakels January (6.78) 6.86
Sakels March (6.73) 6.76

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 30

Broach opened with Rs. 167/8. Prices declined on bearish foreign cables which induced offices selling and liquidation but eventually market rallied on good support and speculative buying actuated by steadier New York opening closed steady at Rs. 168/4.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 30

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop December (18 5/8 paid value) 18 1/4 paid sellers
Dunlop January (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 1/2
Lightning January (£20 3/4) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8 buyers) 6 15/16 buyers
Forward April June (7 1/16 paid value) 7 1/4 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/8 seller) £14 1/8 seller
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 1/16 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 30

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 86 3/4 and May at 87 3/4. The market derived some strength of overseas cables and smaller Argentine shipments but subsequently demand slowed down with prices showing easier tendency on increased Russian and Australian offers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

	New York, Dec 30
Previous closing	4.99 7/8
To-day's opening	4.99 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Dec 30
Previous closing	4.99.92
To-day's opening	4.99.80
To-day's closing	4.99.75

FRANC RATE

	London, Dec 30
Previous closing	147.29
To-day's opening	147.28
To-day's closing	147.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 30

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.80 and then improved to 4.99.82 on some support with tendency generally steady.

Franc opened at 147.28 and soon improved to 147.1 on good demand influenced by better situation in strike in Paris with rate thereafter displaying steadier trend.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.122) 11.116
New York on Bombay (37.74) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (94.96) 95.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£181 buyers £181 1/2 sellers) £183 1/4 buyers £183 1/4 sellers
Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers) £15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £43 1/2) £43 to £44
Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 30

The following cable information was received from London:—
"India sold. Speculators bought. Small offerings. Bears covered."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 30
Spot	(18 7/16d) 18 9/16d.
Forward	(18 3/8d) 18 7/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 30

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6 1/2) £6-19-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

	Bombay, Dec 30 10-0 p.m.
Silver ready	48 0 0
Silver Posh	48 1 0
Silver Mah	48 2 0
Gold ready	34 6 6
Gold Posh	34 6 9
Gold Mah	34 7 0
Sovereign	22 6 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Dec 30
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 13 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 13 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec 30
Wheat January	7 13 6
Wheat May	5 2 3
Linseed May	4 13 9

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 30

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.90 1/2. Prices advanced on scattered foreign buying but business was generally restricted with operators awaiting developments.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 93 1/8 followed as against the previous closing at 93.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 30 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112-0) £112-0
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/4) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1912-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/8) £107

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74) £74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106) £106
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/8) £101 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 30

London Stock Exchange displayed decidedly better sentiment following Wall Street recovery although business was restricted. Giltedged securities kept fairly steady on better enquiry three and half was quoted at 93 1/4 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-10 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-3) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5-3
Musical Industries (14-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-6) 37-6
Imperial Chemical (34-6 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (70-0) 70-0
Realisation 1930 (£49-6) £49-6
Dunlop Rubber (32-3) 32-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-9) 35-9
Ford Motors (22-0) 22-0
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£66-3) £66-0
British American Tobacco (106-10 1/2) 108-9
Carreas 'A (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-10 1/2) 147-6
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-4 1/2) 21-9
Distillers (105-3) 105-9
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5) £5
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-9) 40-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-4 1/2) 47-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (24-6) 25-6
Inter Nickols (dol 42-3) dol 44-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (51-3) 50-0
Tata Steel Preference (£102) £103

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19) 19
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (31-0) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28) 28

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 52-6
Burma Corporation (11-6) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18-9) £19-3
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8-1 1/2) £8-3

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-7 1/2) £15-7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (86-3 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10-4 1/2) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 32-6
Union Corporation (£7-10 1/2) £7-10 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (74-4 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Burma Oil (114-4 1/2) 116-3
Mexican Eagle (11-3) 11-3
Shell Transport (95-7 1/2) 96-3
Royal Dutch (39-9) 40-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63-6) £64-0
L and S Ordinary (£29-6) £29-10 1/2
L N E R Deferred (£4-2) £4-3
Southern Dutch (19-3) 19-9
London Paris Cement (£128) £128
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79-9) £79-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 30

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 53 3/4) dol 54 1/4
General Motor (dol 30) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/8) dol 30 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Dec 30

Liverpool wheat December closed at 90 1/4 as against the previous closing at 90.

CONSCRIPTION OF TEACHERS

Scheme Regarded As Of Doubtful Value

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Following are some of the important resolutions adopted at the general session of the 13th All-India Education Conference:—

(1) This Conference welcomes the recent move for having an independent organisation for India to have a national system of scouting and girl guiding, which should be affiliated to the International Scouting Association

(2) This Conference requests the provincial and State governments to encourage educational tours both for teachers and pupils by creating special facilities regarding finances.

WARDHA RESOLUTION

(3) This Conference is of opinion:

(a) That while endorsing the proposal made by Mahatma Gandhi that education in the elementary stage should centre round some form of manual work, it views with misgiving that part of Wardha resolution which considers that such form of practical work can be made so productive at any stage as to cover the remuneration of teachers;

(b) that in making rural occupational activities the basis of instruction in primary schools so as to make work in these schools more practical and less bookish, the emphasis should be laid on the educational rather than on the economic value of such activities with the object of removing the present dissociation between life and school work, although the economic side should not be neglected;

(c) that in order to emphasise responsibilities of the primary school, the syllabus of such schools should be thoroughly recast on the basis of needs of community life;

(d) that the scheme of social conscription for the recruitment of teachers drawn up by Prof. K. T. Shah and commended by Mahatma Gandhi is of doubtful value.

TEACHERS' INTERESTS

(4) This Conference is of opinion:

(a) That under no circumstances shall the teachers' remuneration be made to depend on the amount got by the sale of the articles produced by the pupils;

(b) that not more than half the time available for education should be spent on the vocational subjects chosen;

(c) that it is inconsistent with the education for a democracy to compel any pupil to decide once for all when he is only seven or eight years old, what his vocation should be;

(d) that if any educational system is to serve as an enduring foundation for future progress, it must enable the pupils to accommodate themselves to sudden changes of process, and method in the occupation they are likely to take up and even be prepared to transfer themselves from one occupation to another and from one part of the country to another including from the town to the country and from the country to the town.

(5) This Conference is of opinion that the autonomy of a university should not be interfered with for political and communal reasons.

(6) This Conference is of opinion that universities should plan to adopt the mother tongue as the medium of instruction.

(7) That "Electrical Technology" and "Industrial Chemistry" should be introduced in the course of studies of B.Sc. Classes and "Journalism", "Military Science", and "Aeronautics" in B.A. Classes.

(8) This Conference views with great concern the difficulties experienced by average young men in securing entrance into skilled industry and urges the Government to open up a broad highway to skilled industry by seeking contact with employers and by disseminating information and offering guidance.—United Press

INDIAN EDUCATION, A GROWING PLANT

Dr. Zilliacus' Impression Of Calcutta Conference

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30

"The All-India Educational Conference has shown me or rather emphasised for me, what I already knew, that education in India not only consists of things borrowed as some of its despondent critics would have it, but it is also like a growing plant with roots in the soil of its own heredity and brought up in its own light of reason and common sense and warmed by spirit of human affection" said Dr. Laurel Zilliacus, President of the New Education Fellowship, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" about his impressions of the All-India Educational Conference which concluded its deliberations to-day.

Continuing the doctor said:

"The All-India Educational Conference has given me a great deal. It has given me the pleasure of meeting scholars from all parts of India and allowed me to spend a few days of high intellectual temperature that always is engendered where a large number of fellow workers come together to discuss common problems in a spirit of mutual sympathy."

He was grateful for the instructive and illuminating discussions he had to attend and offered the organisers, his and his colleagues' heart-felt congratulations.—United Press.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Little Business Inspite Of Cheerful Undertone

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 30

On the Stock Exchange, several factors combined to impart a more cheerful undertone but business continued to be small, with the end of account influences, causing some irregularity. Home rails were particularly firm on excellent holiday traffic receipts.

Among commodities, Cocoa was firm on continental buying and covering.

Jute eased sharply in sympathy with Calcutta.

Cotton and Rubber rallied slightly.

New York opened firm.

ADULTS MUST BE EDUCATED

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Proceedings of the Adult Education Section of the All-India Educational Conference began on Tuesday morning with Mr. Kalimohan Ghosh of Vishvabharati, Santiniketan, in the chair. The attendance was fairly large consisting of about 60 members.

The Chairman first read his address, and after this the Secretary read his report of the work done by the different Adult Education Societies and Associations in India during the previous year. Some very interesting and original papers were read.

After discussions the following four resolutions were passed of which the last two were passed by the Subjects Committee on the 27th December.

(1) That in view of the need for ensuring the success of the constitutional reforms recently introduced in this country, this Conference invites the attention of the Government of India to the urgency of the problems of illiteracy of the mass of the population which stands as a serious obstacle in their way and requests the Central Government to organise a definite programme of Adult Education in collaboration with the Government of the provinces and States as well as the University and private agencies

(2) That the Secretaries of the Section be authorised to explore the possibility of linking up with the organisations working in different parts of the country in the field of Adult Education.

(3) That mass education should not be considered synonymous with primary education and that separate and adequate provision should be made for Adult Education.

(4) That the Government should undertake a comprehensive programme for the Education of parents, especially mothers.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting concluded.—United Press.

Education Of Children

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The meeting of the Childhood and Home Education Section of the All-India Educational Conference took place under the presidentship of Miss S. B. Gupta, M.Ed. (Leeds), Inspectress of Schools, Presidency Division Bengal on Tuesday. The papers and discussions centred round the theme of Infant and Child education along with the problem of parent education,

Mrs. Mrinmoyi Roy, Secretary and founder of Jitendra Narayan Nursery School read an interesting paper in course of which she described her experiences here and abroad which led her to the opening of a Nursery School in Calcutta. She was followed by Prof. N. S. N. Shastry of the Department of Psychology, Mysore, who spoke on the work that was being done at the Sishu Bihar where they were working with the tollers and achieving some remarkable results without the aid of any text books

Mr. Jogendra Nath Gupta, Editor of "Sishu Bharati," was the next speaker on Child Education in Bengal. He was followed by Prof. Indra Sen of Hindu College Delhi, who spoke on the significance of Toys in Child Training and described some of his own experiences in toy factories. Prof Parasuram of Forman Christian College spoke briefly on the Education of Children of Bhadralog Class He was followed by Mr. Shrimali who spoke on Home conditions and Children's behaviour problems.

Dr. G. S. Krishnaya's paper (of Teachers' Training College, Kohlapore) on "some Don'ts in Home Discipline" was taken as read.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 30

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Akbar of 4043 reg tons, Captain H Morini arrived from Karachi with general cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker ss British Duchess of 3477 reg tons, Captain R H Guswell arrived from Abadan with cargo of furnace diesel oil.

L Edwards ss Kybfels of 4785 reg tons, Captain H Reineke arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Rotterdam Antwerp, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez Djibouti and Aden with passengers and general cargo

J Finlay ss Clan Ranold of 3379 reg tons Captain A Lynch arrived from Fowey via Glasgow, Liverpool, Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons Captain H Taguchi arrived from Kobe via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons Captain A Capurro arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong Manila Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons, Captain G Ferrara arrived from Genoa via Naples, Port Said, Massowa and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Wolfsburg of 3827 reg tons, Captain K Bohland arrived from Karachi via Marmagoa with general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Neuralia of 5624 reg tons Captain F L Sampson sailed for Southampton via Suez and Port Said with military officers and troops.

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain A Capurro sailed for Genoa via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13841 reg tons Captain G Ferrara sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Akbar of 2161 reg tons, Captain A Constantin sailed for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Aden with pilgrims and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australia Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Gambaoa of 3322 reg tons, Captain S H Johnson, sailed for Calcutta via Mangalore and Tuticorin with local cargo.

B I S N ss Tanfield of 2776 reg tons, Captain R R Pottinger sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook sailed for Basrah via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 30-12-37.

S S Anyo Maru (N Y K) for China Japan Ports via Karachi and Penang.

S S Rizwani (T M) for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi and Aden.

S S Nizam (T M) for Negapatam Madras, Calcutta.

S S Clan Ranold (J F) for Port Said

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec 30

3 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 7-1-38 Anchor Line
6 Anyo Maru 5741 Karachi 5-1 N Y Kaisha
8 Clan Ranold 3379 N F, N F, J Finlay
10 Fairea 3756 Durban 5-1 M M
12 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 6-1 L Edwards
13 Ozarda 3038 Calcutta 7-1 M M
15 Wolfsburg 3827 Antwerp 5-1 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

6 Gharinda 3212 Calcutta 1-1 M M
7 Barjora 1908 NF NF MM
9 Hideri 298 Malabar Coast 31-12 S Hassum

Prince's Dock

A Akbar 2479 Jeddah 3-1 T Morrison
B El Madina 629 Jeddah 3-1 Scindia S N
C/R Canada 2776 Moulmein 30-12 M M
H Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
F Alava 3161 Jeddah 30-12 T Morrison
N/O Varela 1926 Busrah 30-12 M M
P/Q Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 5-1 M M
D/E Jalamohan 3146 Rangoon 31-12 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-12-37 J and O S P
FROM HULL
Serbino 5-1-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Barcelona 1-1-38 K Nixon
Elysia 5-1-38 Anchor Line
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Laconia 7-1-38 L Triestino
FROM OSLO
Lancred 11-1-38 L Edwards
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Anyufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Jalputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Dumpura 7-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 8-1-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Hondate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM HAMBURG
Achenfels 2-1-38 L Edwards
Braunfels 15-1-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
City of Cardiff 30-12-37 F F Campbell
Ensley City 4-1-38 M M
FROM BASRA
Barala 30-12-37 M M
Vasna 1-1-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Karanja 3-1-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Kaloconda 3-1-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 6-1-38 M M
Wolfburg 30-12-37 L Edwards
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaveera 30-12-37 Scindia S N
FROM ABADAN
British Duchess 30-12-37 Anglo Iranean Oil

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Ranpura 8-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Pierce 7-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Wolfsburg 5-1-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L T.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Domorin 20-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O
Somali 3-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 28-12-37 N Y K
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ityufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 30-12-37 T Morrison
Akbar 3-1-38 T Morrison
El Madina 3-1-38 Scindia S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 6-1-38 M M
Bandra 5-1-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Fairea, 5-1-38, M. M.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-1-38 M M
Ozarda 7-1-38 M M
Nurjehan 3-1-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Anyo Maru 5-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Vita 1-1-38 M M
Kybfels 6-1-38 L Edwards

P. I. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Britannia 24-12-37
S S Nalgora 27-12-37
S S Chitral (boats) 27-12-37
S S Rajputana (boats) 27-12-37
S S Parvati 27-12-37
S S Sonavati 27-12-37
S S Bamora 27-12-37
S S Haideri 27-12-37
S S Sophie Marie 27-12-37
S S Victoria Marie 27-12-37

G. L. Dates advised on 29-12-37 as follows:—
S S Ozarda 27-12-37
S S President Polk 27-12-37
S S Tanfield 28-12-37
S S Varela 28-12-37
S S Bandra 28-12-37
S S Nurjehan 28-12-37
S S Nurjehan (boats) 28-12-37

G. L. DATE OF TO-DAY

S S Jalavihar 28-12-37
S S Chyebassa 28-12-37
S S President Polk (boats American cotton) 29-12-37
S S Hashemi 29-12-37

EXPORTS

S S Behar for London: 8 bales animal skins A K A Rasool; 8 bales animal skins I J Rahimtoola; 7 bales animal skins A Gulamhusein, 8 bales animal skins M R Shaffi; 54 bags gum karaya N Moolji; 38 cases bristles B P and Hayley; 1468 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 2682 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 62 bags myrabollams K Trikamji; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 6440 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus.

For Havre: 280 bags gum karaya N Moolji; 124 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 60 bales cotton raw N Rajaram; 5 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gydnia: 110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

For Antwerp: 6880 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji.

For Salonica: 100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 20 bales wool raw K Lalbhai; 10 bales wool raw F Janmohamed; 250 bales wool raw Vizeshing and Co; 20 bales wool raw K Lalbhai.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 7000 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 50 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 30 bales hemp G Harmukhrai; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes F H Kasam.

For Glasgow: 2666 bags groundnut oil cakes Cotton Agents Ltd.

S S Narkunda for London: 9 cases bristles Cox and Kings; 194 bales animal skins Imperial Bank of India.

S S Wolfsburg for Antwerp: 60 bags gum ghatty N Moolji; 2966 bags crushed bones A Burjor; 1000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji; 25 bags hemp K Trikamji; 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 336 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton raw Supt Textile Products Ltd, 6860 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji; 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 55 bales cotton fly Supt Textile Products; 100 bales cotton twist waste V P Maskai; 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Rotterdam: 722 bags myrabollams K Trikamji.

S S Villar Perosa for Trieste: 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 880 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Genoa: 95 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Venice: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S S Soma for Hongkong: 201 bales cotton yarns D Sassoon; 148 bales cotton yarn S G Shah; 106 bales cotton yarn E S A Kayum; 286 bales cotton yarn J Jeewen; 180 bales cotton yarn Pavri Sons.

For Kobe 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 450 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 250 bales cotton raw Patel Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Gamboda Agents M M and Co from Calcutta: 7394 tons coal.

S S Naringa Agents M M and Co from Rangoon: 21041 bags rice; 61500 pieces teak square, scantlings etc.; 200 bags cotton raw; 100 bags beans.

ay Selling In New York Cotton

DRIVE AGAINST MONOPOLIES IN U. S. A.

Business Trend Unfavourable And Drop In Wall-Street

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

w York cotton was moderately active on with prices working lower on adverse Bom- and foreign selling especially from Bom- er with the nervousness over the business

nt is adversely affected by unfavourable usiness news and renewed weakness in

tration's hints of new drive against mono- rued as foreshadowing resumption of fight w Dealers and Conservatives in the com- sional Session.

Bombay, Dec. 30.
cotton opened barely t on Liverpool cables Buyers were timid was light and when bsided prices rallied price fixing and co- d was slow and tex- bsequently Co-opera- elling developed and quiet.

arch was quoted 10 and under increased ned to 8.18 which vel. Later on there uying and prices ad- ich was the highest clined on Bombay rket closed at a net points. Spot cotton 11 points at 8.29c.

ANS MARKET
cotton futures mar- closed at a decline Spot cotton prices ts at 8.44c. per lb.

MARKET.
ton futures market of 4 points at 4.64. ed liquidation met otherwise support on there was out- demand was poor. t a decline of 6 to American spot cot- points at 4.77d.

OTTON.
s.es market was n's futures closed points. The weak on in- es declined 8 to

ECT
po. state:— year.
4th January spot advanced to 15.25 textile industry ng and only re- prevented a seri- Mills abandoned ases and bought

naged economics million bale crop only realised ard buying had

to 7.79 by the rday closed 8.40. ing 1,600,000 old in the loan up

American spin- necessary to re- rket.

SSION
ton goods came saying that a avoided. But is t it.
has disrupted seriously re- wer of two

prospered on in the Far ling that the helped India he basic factor of the agricul- try is being low price of ia as in most or profit was great an

ustry, except on or futures n the Conti- rmitted) and long. In . Stringent in terms of pan by com- ses. But Ja- ocks of high on's crop.

ES
enlivening. and much of . Because it tivity, price "morale", of produc-

ver, is that is not yet d pressure roof at 9

nts. Dur- slipped ng liquida- n and the anti-trust in that 8 1/2 cents increased are the clusion is recession ble'.'

8.25—05
8.18—12
4.65—03
4.61—07
Co., Ltd.
following

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 167/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 166/12 on tired long liquidation influenced by large arrivals.

The undertone of the market was quiet and in view of holidays, there was less disposition to operate.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points but later on was quoted unchanged and prices in the local market improved to Rs. 167/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	.....	167	12 0
Broach J/A	.....	170	12 0
Oomra D/J	.....	151	4 0
Oomra March	.....	150	8 0
Oomra May	.....	151	0 0
Bengal D/J	.....	130	4 0
Bengal March	.....	130	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 30

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		138	136	134	132
Punjab		138	136	134	132
Oomra No 3	159	157	155	153	
C P No. 1	171	169	167	165	
C P No. 2	164	162	160	158	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 30

Bengal Superfine new 140/42
Bengal Fine new 135/37
C P 1 new 169/70
C P 2 new 160/62
Arvi new 164/65
Berar new 154/55 old 115/20
Khandesh new 140/45 old 115/20
Jalna Sailu new 144/45 old 115/20
Burwah Sanavad old 115/20
Mathia new 133/35 old 80/100
Broach old 155/62
Punjab 4 F new 183/85 new +14/16
Punjab 289 F new 239/42 new +70/72
Sindh 4 F new 182/85 new +15/17
Sindh N T new 219/21 new +50/52 Mr/Ap
Kompala old 302/307 new +132
Manza new 275/77

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 30

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		945
Central India	151	630
Berar and Nagar	1,014	11,106
Hyderabad Gaorani	342	2,567
Berar	3,932	35,086
Central Provinces	754	6,817
Total Oomras	6,193	57,151
Dholera	1,084	6,137
N W Provinces		1,551
Rajputana	67	162
Sind-Punjab	11,189	153,274
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	284	8,238
Westerns Northerns		863
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		811
American	4,013	40,751
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,376	24,239
Comilla, Burma and other ports	200	770
Total	24,329	291,365

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,968	64,915
Japan and China	1,500	67,200
Coast Ports	45	24,311
Up-country by Rail		117,238
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,450
Total	3,513	289,114

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 29-12-37	5761000	5160000
Receipts yesterday 29-12-37	11000	5000
Exports to date 29-12-37	3296000	2960000
Stock at Ports 24-12-37	3242000	2879000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-12-37	2661000	2254000
Stock at Liverpool 24-12-37	1054000	882000
Visible Supply 24-12-37	7696000	6662000
Quantity in sight 24-12-37	10053000	9558000
Quantity out of sight 24-12-37	5238000	6148000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 23th December 7,688

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937 370,039

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 681,494

Decrease 311,455

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 152 March 153 May 159 July 159
Oct. 168 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 168—Liverpool May 1938 4.73 Rs. 38 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 1938 169/14—Liverpool July 4.77 R 38 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 168—New York May 8.25 Rs. 16 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 1938 169/14—New York July 8.33 Rs. 15 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 29.

BROACH.—
Fully Good (Good staple) 3.82
Fine (Good staple) 3.97
Superfine (Good staple) 4.12
OOMRA—
Fine (No 1 staple) 3.97
Superfine (No 1 staple) 4.12
Choice (No 1 staple) 4.27
BENGAL—
Good 3.48
Fully Good 3.56
Fine 3.71

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-6 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate was 14 points up at 147.29. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.99 7/8. London spot silver prices advanced 1/4d. to 18 7/16d. India bought and sold. Bears covered, offerings were small and the market was steady. Later on rates were unchanged and America was buying. New York silver was unchanged at 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 10 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and is awaiting American announcement

GOLD

Ready	.....	34	6 6
Posh	.....	34	6 9
Maha	.....	34	6 9

SILVER

Ready	.....	47	7 0
Posh	.....	47	7 0
Maha	.....	47	8 0

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 29.
Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/19/6 1/2

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 29.
Spot 18 7/16
Forward 18 3/8

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 29.

December	41.15+10
March	40.90+10
May	40.80+10

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 29.

Copper	.....	£39	8 9
Leady	.....	£15	12 6
Spelter	.....	£14	18 9
Tin	.....	£182	7 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 30.

London Market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £39/5/0
Standard copper 3 months £39/10/0
Electrolytic copper £43/10/0
Bombay Market—
Yellow Metal Sheets ..... Rs. 38/8/0
Copper Sheets ..... Rs. 43/12/0
Tone:—Firm.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec 29

January £11-10-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 30

Castorseeds May—
Opening ..... Rs. 35 6 0
Highest 35 8 0
Lowest 35 0 0
Closing 35 4 6
Groundnutseeds Feb—
Opening 30 7 0
Highest 30 7 3
Lowest 30 0 6
Closing 30 4 6
Groundnutseeds May—
Opening 31 8 0
Highest 31 8 6
Lowest 31 2 9
Closing 31 6 0
Cottonseeds Jan—
Opening 19 10 6
Lowest 19 4 6
Closing 19 7 6
Cottonseeds May—
Opening 20 3 6
Lowest 19 14 6
Closing 20 0 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec 29

December	90d.
March	86 5/8d.
May	87 5/8d.
July	88 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec 29

December	dol 0.92
May	dol 0.90 1/8
July	dol 0.85

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 30

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 9 0
Shipment Feb March	Rs. 5 14 6
Shipment April June	Rs. 5 15 6
Kesar	Rs. 11 12 0
Saraya (old crop)	Rs. 11 3 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

N. Y. Sugar

New York, Dec 29

March	2.27—1
May	2.28—2
July	2.29—2
September	2.30—2

LONDON SUGAR

London, Dec. 29.

March 6s. 2 1/2d

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 29.

SAKEL—
January ..... 14.14—18.
March ..... 14.09— 8.
May ..... 13.95—17.
ASHMOUNI—
February ..... 10.03—16.
April ..... 10.07—14.
GIZA—
January ..... 12.33—23.
March ..... 12.35—27.
May ..... 12.42—26.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Broach A/M 1938 op. 169 1/2; highest 169 1/2; lowest 168 1/2; closing 168 7/8.

Broach J/A op. 172 5/8; highest 172 5/8; lowest 171 1/2; closing 171 3/4.

Oomra D/J. op. 152; highest 152 1/2, lowest 152; closing 152 1/8.

Oomra March op. 151 3/4; highest 152 1/4; lowest 151 1/4; closing 151 1/2.

Oomra May op. 152 1/2; highest 152 1/2; lowest 152 1/4; closing 152 1/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 130 7/8; highest 131; lowest 130 7/8; closing 131.

Bengal March op. 131; highest 131; lowest 130 1/2; closing 131.

T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (21-1-38) Rs. 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (31-3-38) Rs. 12

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 19 1/2.

SUGAR ARRIVALS HEAVY BUT HOLDERS FIRM

Rapid Rise Checks Forward Buying Of Javas

Bombay, Dec 29

Java Sugar: There are no stocks of Java sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards forward positions local market has remained quiet with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. On the whole there has been a decline of about 1 anna in January March and 1/2 anna in distant positions. Weakness in forward positions is mainly due to absence of demand from out Ports and consequently lack of interest both amongst dealers and outsiders. Java market has in the meantime remained firm while London Terminal market has remained steady possibly due to X'mas holidays. During the week no direct business is placed in the market owing to disparity between Java Exporters and local prices. Locally there was small turnover between dealers and outsiders and undertone at the close was quiet

INDIAN SUGARS

Market has remained quiet but steady with prices practically unchanged as compared with last week. Arrivals during the week have been heavy but holders were firm and preferred to store portion of their arrivals rather than press the sales at lower rates. Demand for ready has been fairly satisfactory and there is general impression amongst holders that prices will gradually improve as prices of New Crop are still higher with little possibility of decline in near future. It is reported that "Syndicate" meeting is going to be held on 30th instant at Calcutta to consider the scheme to continue "Syndicate" on permanent basis and non-members will be asked to join the Syndicate. Locally there is hardly any interest in New Crop although some of the mills are trying to sell at some concession in their prices. Undertone at the close is uncertain. Arrivals during the week are estimated at about 1500 tons and stocks at 4800 tons as against 2000 and 6000 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was a decline of 4 points in March and 2 points in May and July. London Terminal market has in the meantime shown a small decline of 1/4d in May and August. Java market has remained firm No business was reported for India.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There is no change in position of Java sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards Indian sugars markets remained stead, with little change in prices. There is no interest in New Crop as old stocks are being sold at lower rates and there is a good deal of uncertainty about formation of the "Syndicate" for selling of the New Crop. Undertone at the close was quiet.

EXPORTS OF JAVA SUGAR

Exports of Java sugar from January 1st ing November 1937 were rather heavy amounting to about 96000 tons.

Stocks of sugar in M. B. Indian Ports on about 16th December 1937 were estimated at about 17907 tons as against 23845 tons at the same time last year.

Local market for ready Java is likely to remain unchanged. As regards for ward Java at present buying interest has been checked to some extent owing to rather rapid rise in prices during few weeks It is expected that in view of disparity with Java market, with renewal in demand from out Ports, there possibility of some improvement in local prices, as business so far done with Java market is not sufficient for Indian Ports which usually take Java or imported sugar.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Hedge Contract

Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Rs.
No. 6 1/2—	
February	111
April	110
No. 10 1/2—	
February	128
April	123
No. 20 1/2—	
February	165
April	162

London Share Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.—

Names	Latest Prices.		
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd.	£0	6	9
Guest Keen and Nettlefold	1	10	0
Turner and Newall	4	5	0
Associated Elec. Industries	2	4	9
Attock Oil	1	14	3
Associated Portland Cement ...	4	8	3
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord	2	1	3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0	3	0
Beira Railways	1	7	6
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0	14	0
Marconi Internation Marine	1	6	9
Western Union Telegraph	dol	23.50	
General Electric Ordinary	3	17	0
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0	18	6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1	2	6
International Rly. of C. America	dol	3.00	
Malayalam Plantations	1	11	9
British Burma Petroleum	0	6	9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1	13	6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1	10	3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0	18	9
Indian Copper Corpn Ord.	0	3	10½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol	12.50	
American Radiator	dol	12.00	
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol	40.50	
American Can Company ...	dol	72.00	
General Foods Corporation	dol	30.75	
Mariu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0	15	9
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld.	0	4	7½
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0	7	6
Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ltd.	1	14	9
Capital Securities Trust units	0	7	3
Trust of Insurance shares	0	19	9
Trust of Bank Share units	0	18	6
Trust of Insurance Share units	1	2	0

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 29.

Linseed oil, naked London per cwt January sellers 27/7 1/2
Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 27/10 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 30.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266
Bank's buying T T 263 3/4
PARIS
Bank's selling T T 1,103
Bank's buying T T 1,123
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
ROME—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4
USANCE RATE
New York/London 4.99 7/8 29th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 30th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 30th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 30th instant.
Java/London 8.96 1/4 30th instant.
London/Paris 147.29 29th instant.
London/Belgium 29.46 1/2 29th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.61 3/4 29th instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 3/4 29th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 29th instant.
London/New York 4.99.82 29th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.98 1/2 29th instant.
London/Italy 95.02 29th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-19-7 28th instant.
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 29th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 3/16 28th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 7/16 29th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 28th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/8 29th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 28th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 29th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

RESERVE BANK RATE.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent per annum.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 29.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£88
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation ...	£9 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 29.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.99.82
Paris	147.29
Berlin	12.40 3/4
Madrid	nominal 78.00
Amsterdam	8.98 7/16
Brussels	29.46 1/2
Milan	95.02
Berne	21.61 3/4
Prague	142.25

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Dec. sellers	£15/1/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Dec sellers	£15/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan. sellers	£14/3/9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Dec sellers	£14/2/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	39/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	39/9
Wheat South Australian parcels January sellers	37

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 29

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers .....

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 29.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 9 1/4

PROSPECTS OF COTTON PARITY

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

"In Bombay the market has reacted from the peak point of Rs. 175 for Broach April/May but up to yesterday the undertone remained firm and pressure has been extremely light.

Looking ahead in Indian cotton, we think the season may be divided into two clearly defined sections, January/February and March to end August.

The recovery in the Broach price from 153 to 171 has been due to (1) strong speculative support resulting from the firmly held conviction that America will "do something" about the surplus and (2) an actual shortage of 14's cotton and to a lesser extent 20's cotton in the spot market.

The first of these reasons is, in our opinion, based on a failure to realise the magnitude of the porblem and is unsound. There is much more justification for the second reason. Very slow crop movement and the fact that many merchants chose to discount the 4F basis and are short has accentuated the firm basis of 20's cotton. The absence of suitable 14's cotton until Central India styles and Broach are available has forced mills requiring 14's on to American seed 20's. The moment the Broach crop arrives the demand for 4F styles will fall off and requirements will be covered in Broach.

Central India arrivals will of course increase during January but Broach is the style which will materially ease the position and we doubt whether arrivals will be sufficient until at least the end of February.

During March the position should ease considerably. And from April onwards the narrow Indian-American parity must become increasingly disastrous.

"We reckon that if all the mills in India were on double shifts throughout the season the absolute maximum consumption in excess of last year will be 700,000 bales of which 250,000 bales will be foreign cotton, leaving a maximum excess consumption of 450,000 bales Indian. Japan alone will take 1,500,000 bales less than last year. Beyond that there will be considerable reductions in the shipments both to Lancashire and the Continent due to our narrow parity. Furthermore, we suspect that Indian mill activity has passed the peak.

Between now and the end of February our prices relative to Americans are likely to remain firm. Beyond that date it looks to us as if a widening in our parity is inevitable."

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 23rd December 1937	350,927
Same time previous season ...	599,952

Exports from 1st September to 23rd December 1937

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	5,973	14,204
Continent	58,912	79,926
China	24,352	2,100
Japan	42,866	195,350
Coast Ports	24,311	4,024
U. S. A.	—	1,606
	156,426	397,210

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 23rd December 1937	117,238
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 23rd December 1937	286,194
Same period last year	209,685
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in dombay on 23rd December 1937	531,018
Same time last year	599,885

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September to 16th December 1937	378,705
Same time previous season	674,569
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 9th December 1937	152,672
Same time previous year	348,366

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 29.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Del.
Amr. Gas and Electric	25
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	53
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	38
United Power and Light	3
United G. Corp	4
American Tel. and Tel.	143
Western Union Telg	23
New York Central Rly.	16 3/4
Southern Pacific Rly	18
Westin Air Brake	24
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	47
Bethelehem Steel	57
Ludlum Steel	15
United S. Steel	53 3/4
Amr Car Foundry	24
United S. Smelting	59
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Int. Nickel of Canada	44
Chrysler Motors	48
General Motors	29 1/2
General Electric	41
Union Carbide	71 3/4
Barnsdall Oil	13
Socony Oil	14 3/4
Amr. Tob B	61
Chase Bank	28 3/4
National City Bank	24 1/2
Eaton Mfg	15
Hershey 2 1/2 p.c.	21

Technical rally. Turnover 2 1/2 million shares

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 30

Wheat	6,134 cwts.
Linseed	4,822 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	305 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,024 cwts.
Groundnuts	46,850 cwts.
Castorseed	93 cwts.
Rice	48,730 cwts.
Myrabolt	11,827 cwts.
Cottonseed	27,633 cwts.
Mowrasee	40 cwts.
Gram	2,077 cwts.
Jowar	527 cwts.
Barley	1,242 cwts.
Bajree	15,317 cwts.
Indian sugar	12,016 cwts.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 29.

January	8.12—08
March	8.19—11
May	8.25—10
July	8.33—07
October	8.36—09
December	8.41—10
Middling spot	8.29—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 29.

January	8.21—05
March	8.34—05
May	8.41—02
Middling Spot	8.44—05
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
January	8.11/8.11
March	8.20/8.18
May	8.25/8.25
Noon Call.—	
March	8.22
May	8.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 29.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

December	4.61—06
January	4.62—06
February	4.64—06
March	4.66—07
April	4.69—07
May	4.72—07
June	4.74—07
July	4.76—07
August	4.78—07
September	4.80—07
October	4.82—07
November	4.83—07
Middling Spot	4.77—06
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	4.64
March	4.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.28—4.
January 1938	6.77—7.
March	6.72—7.
May	6.77—7.
July	6.80—7.
October	6.85—7.
November	6.81—7.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	6.15—9.
January 1938	5.82—6.
March	5.79—6.
May	5.82—7.
July	5.86—7.
October	5.90—7.
November	5.90—7.
F.G.F. Spot	8.11

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 30.

The Sampin and Cotton Exchanges will remain closed till 3rd January 1938.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

BENHUR BLADE

4 ANNAS for five
Obtainable Everywhere

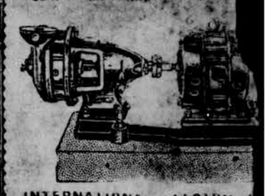
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 10

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
Household and Irrigation Pu
Centrifugal Pumps for Petro



INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC
48, Forbes Street Fort Bomb
Teleg: MAJNOBLE Phon

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1937

Boycott Of Zanzibar Cloves Tells

But As Stocks Are Getting Exhausted There Is Greater Need Of Vigilance

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Cloves Boycott Committee, has issued the following statement:

It is more than three months now that a Committee was formed in Bombay by the President of the Indian National Congress with the object of carrying on an effective boycott of all foreign cloves until the unjust and one-sided decrees against the Indian community in Zanzibar were rescinded by the Zanzibar Government.

During this short period we have carried on the boycott very effectively and I must take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the clove-dealers in Bombay for the ungrudging co-operation that they have always given to the Cloves Boycott Committee

BOYCOTT TELLS.

As a result of the determined attitude of the Indian National Congress, the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar has sustained very heavy losses, which, during the last three months, have amounted to no less than £30,000, according to Government estimate. The Zanzibar Government is not expected to take things lying down. They are determined to make every endeavour in their power to break through our boycott. All manner of clever and surreptitious methods are being resorted to with the object of smuggling this boycotted stuff into Indian ports. Recently we had to deal with one or two cases in which bootlegging was suspected, but thanks to the vigilance and active co-operation of the merchants themselves the breach of discipline was promptly averted.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

We have, however, to be extremely watchful in the near future. The boycott was comparatively an easy thing so far, because there was stock of cloves in the Indian market. This stock is now almost completely exhausted and, therefore, the real struggle starts from now. We are to-day in greater need of the sacrifices and co-operation both of merchant community and of the consumers. No doubt the clove-dealers in Bombay and in other parts of the country have sustained losses and have done sacrifices in the interests of their brothers in Zanzibar. But greater sacrifices will have to be made and bigger losses will have to be sustained in the near future, if we want our efforts to be crowned with complete success.

Of course, the Congress is determined to implement its decisions with all the power and authority that we have got behind our decisions, but our task will be made lighter if only the dealers and the consumers of cloves rendered to us the same amount of co-operation and support as they have done in the past. If the consumers make it a point to do without cloves for a few months more, even the dealers will not be tempted to resort to smuggling and bootlegging.

NOTE OF WARNING.

We have in the end to sound a note of warning to all importers of foreign clove.

If in spite of our efforts attempts are made by any of these dealers to smuggle this boycotted stuff into the City of Bombay, the Congress will be compelled to picket the shops and godowns of the defaulting parties, so that the boycott may remain intact.

Our boycott also includes clove from Madagascar.

We have already intimated the Comptoir National D'escompte De Paris that they must not import any stock from Madagascar until the ban on foreign cloves is lifted. If this warning remains unheeded, we shall be compelled to resort to direct action in this case as well. We are, however, confident that the dealers and the consumers will realise the gravity of the situation and assist us in our efforts to bring justice to our brothers in Zanzibar.

HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Resolutions Of Madras Sessions

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

The Conference of Ministers in charge of Public Health from various provinces, held yesterday, adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of larger numbers, wherever practicable of independent medical practitioners, as honorary teachers and professors in teaching institutions, and as honorary surgeons and physicians in hospitals owned and managed by the State, the adoption of a uniform standard of medical education throughout India, consistent with the special circumstances prevailing in each Province, without lowering the standard of University education and the prevention of persons, who have not attained the prescribed standard of medical education, setting up medical practice.—A.P.

FIVE MORE ARRESTS AT SHAHIDGUNJ

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

Despite rain and biting cold, five Ahrar volunteers led out a procession and courted arrest in connection with the Shahidgunj issue.

The procession which started to-day from the Karimbuksh mosque was not however, well attended.

Since the fresh movement started, 47 arrests have been made.—A. P.

They Uphold India's Prestige Abroad

A welcome address was presented to Gama and his party at Victoria Theatre when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh Presided. A group Photo taken on the occasion: Dr. Deshmukh (centre) and on his right and left are respectively Gama & Imam Bux.

GOVT. SHOULD PUT EMBARGO

Calcutta Women's Meeting Supports Zanzibar Clove Boycott

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30

A resolution expressing the deepest sympathy with the Indian community in Zanzibar in their present action, which led to the clove boycott in India was passed at a meeting of the citizens of Calcutta organised by women at the Albert Hall, Calcutta, this evening Mr. C. F. Andrews presided

The meeting further adopted a resolution demanding that the Government of India should itself establish an embargo on Zanzibar clove in order to strengthen still further the present boycott.—A.P.

Sardar Confers With Madras Ministers

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had a prolonged conference with the Premier and other Ministers to-day at the Premier's residence.—A.P

"That, though the Congress is ostensibly opposed to Federation, it will ultimately have to adopt it," stated Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, of the Democratic Party of Poona, speaking on Federation at Baroda.

Mr. Somerset Maugham, the well-known English Novelist and Short-Story writer, arrived in Bombay on Thursday.

LEFTISTS STAGE WALK-OUT

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

There was some excitement at this afternoon's session of the second All-Burma Indian Conference when the Left-Wing Nationalists and Proletarians strongly opposed two resolutions, one of which urged the Government not to pass any legislation regarding the protection of the rights of the tenant, unless the matter had been comprehensively surveyed by a representative committee. This resolution was carried by a fair margin of votes.

The second resolution, which emphatically protested against the Burma paddy rents control bill, expressed the opinion that the fixing of rents should be left to mutual adjustments between landlords and tenants and proposed an inquiry into the matter by a representative committee. When this resolution was carried by a majority by the show of hands, a few Leftists and Proletarians walked out protesting against the interpretation of the resolution by the President, while others demanded division.

When a division was called, those who had walked out returned and voted, a few prominent Congressmen remaining neutral. The resolution was carried by 133 votes against 84.

The Conference thereafter adjourned till 8 p.m. to-night.—A. P.

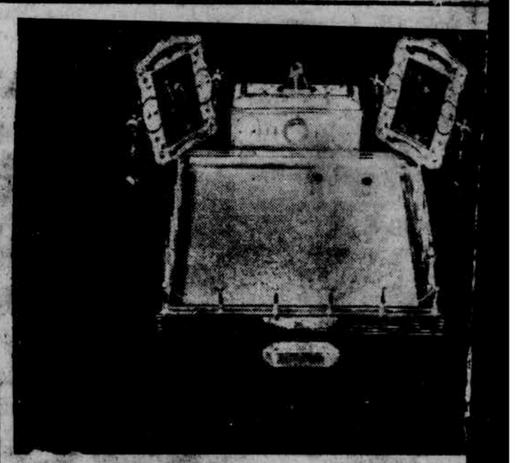
No Reduction In Cotton Freight

Govt. Turn Down East India Association's Request

DEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The reduction of the Railway freight rates on cotton asked by the East India Cotton Association has been refused by the Government of India, who in a letter communicating the decision have given detailed reply to the criticisms of the Railway freight policy.

Government calculate the grant of the desired reduction in freight will involve a reduction in the Railway revenue of approximately one and a half crores, which in turn will adversely affect the amounts available for distribution to provinces under the Niemeyer Award.—A.P



The Silver Casket in which the address was to Gama

GAMA AND HIS DISCIPLES HON

"We want Gamas, Imam Buxes, Nayudus and Dhyanchands to uphold the prestige of India in the world," remarked Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, while presiding over the function which was organised to honour Gama. Rustum-e-Zaman, Imam Bux, Rustam-e-Hind and others.

The function was organised by Prof. C.C. Shah, at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday morning.

Others in Gama's party included Chhota Gama, Manjur, son of Imam Bux and the redoubtable Hamida, the "Rustum-e-Punjab."

Dr. Deshmukh said that, when he was in England, Gama and Imam Bux visited that country and he was proud to say that by defeating great wrestlers like Zbyszco, they kept the honour of their country.

He observed that ther Hindu, nor Mu as such, but were wans. It was a m that Mother Ind such children.

Prof. C.C. Shah ver casket to Gam tlers were profuse

Gama was also an address which great achievement

Gama replied and repeated aga fight anybody af ing to do so by ciples. He had be the International lers, but they w meet him on fai

Mr. Bharucha

COLD-WAVE HAVOC IN SIND

Frost Causes Considerable Loss To Gardens And Crops

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Sind is in the grip of a severe cold wave and it is raining intermittently for the past 48 hours, as a consequence of which the mercury has fallen considerably. Streets and lanes wear a deserted appearance, while most of the functions connected with Xmas and New Year and the visit of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and the Hon. Mr. Munshi have been cancelled.

FROST HAVOC

Reports from mofussil state that frost has caused considerable damage to gardens and crops. Early this morning villagers noticed roofs of huts and trees littered with dead birds.

In Karachi telephone lines were interrupted at Keamari owing to rain and Port authorities have provided covers for godowns where thousands of cotton and wheat bags are stored.—United Press.

India W Free In Years

KA

Mr. Bhulabha here this morn and was accor reception at th to go through gramme befor bay to-night

Addressing Sind College urged them to co-ordinate shadowed th freedom with

WHY LO

Replying to probable obje visit Mr. Bh "My belief is lic are now the real situ dia's attitud The situation of the grow England that alive that count of tha sible to imp which may ternal or e India."

As regards "The issue them within rated the the advent cost."

This mor Munshi ope of the thir ary Confer

HARIJA

Mr. P. N of Poona, ing commu of Mysore reply to h to do his depressed

"I than my intere happiness in Mysore the welfa receive m tention fail to s as in me

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

HOW DO YOU KNOW SHASTA WILL WRITE THAT LETTER TO INSPECTOR WADE?
BECAUSE, DAVER, I TOLD HER SHE HAD TO---IF SHE VALUED HER LIFE!
AH, THIS IS A FINE LETTER, SHASTA! ---GET THE SUBMARINE READY, DAVER--WE'RE GOING TO LONDON!
TWELVE HOURS LATER, IN THE THAMES RIVER----
WE JUST PASSED UNDER LONDON BRIDGE, FLACK! --THE PERISCOPE SHOWS ALL CLEAR!
GOOD!---SHASTA AND I WILL GO ASHORE AND MAIL THE LETTER---THEN WE'LL WAIT FOR WADE TO KEEP HIS APPOINTMENT---AN' WHEN HE DOES, I'LL PAY HIM BACK FOR PUTTING ME IN PRISON!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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